# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,204.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875.

## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Per Annum | Rs. 48 | Per Annum | Rs. 60 |
| Half-yearly | 25 | Half-yearly | 31 |
| Quarterly | 13 | Quarterly | 16 |
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To Subscribers Up-country.

| *In Advance.* | | *In Arrear.* | |
|---|---|---|---|
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|---|---|
| First insertion | Rs. 5 0 |
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line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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| First insertion | 8 As. per Line. |
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Not exceeding three lines | Re. 1 0 |
| Each succeeding lines | „ 0-8 As. |

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

**STEAM TO LONDON FROM KURRACHEE, CALLING AT ADEN, JEDDAH, ALGIERS AND LISBON.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), will despatch the S. S. AGRA, 1,907 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander H. A. Street, R.N., as above from Kurrachee, on THURSDAY, the 3rd June. Cargo and Passengers can be booked from Bombay and all the Ports at which the Company's Steamers touch.

The Agra is fitted in the usual style of the Company's Vessels, and has excellent accommodation for 30 First-class Passengers and 18 Second-class.

The Vessel with Cargo and Passengers will leave Bombay on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, but Passengers leaving Bombay by the steamer of Monday the 31st May, will be in time for her, at Kurrachee.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1875.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.**

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

| | May 1875. | | June 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave BOMBAY | 28 | Leave BUSREH | 16 |
| | June 1875. | „ Fao | 16 |
| „ Kurrachee | 1 | „ Bushire | 18 |
| „ Gwadur | 3 | „ Linga | 21 |
| „ Jask | 5 | „ Bunder Abbas | 22 |
| „ Bunder Abbas | 6 | „ Muscat | 24 |
| „ Linga | 8 | „ Kurrachee | 29 |
| „ Bushire | 10 | | July 1875. |
| „ Fao | 12 | Arrive BOMBAY | 2 |
| Arrive BUSREH | 13 | | |

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 28th May 1875, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander P. J. Scott, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 31st May 1875, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.**

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. AVA, 2,600 Tons, 346 H. P., Commander J. Paterson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1875, at 4 P.M.

| | May 1875. | | June 1875. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leaves BOMBAY | 27 | Leaves Madras | 11 |
| „ Carwar | 29 | „ Musulipatam | 12 |
| | June | „ Coconada | 13 |
| „ Narrakel | 2 | „ Vizagapatam | 14 |
| „ Tuticorin | 4 | „ Bimlipatam | 14 |
| „ Colombo | 5 | „ Gopalpore | 15 |
| „ Negapatam | 8 | „ False Point | 16 |
| „ Pondicherry | 9 | Arrives CALCUTTA | 18 |

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritimes Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccas Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

P.S.—Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

**STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

EVERY THURSDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the S. S. MALACCA, 592 Tons, 70 H. P., Commander H. L. Guy, R.N.R., as above on THURSDAY, the 27th May 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee. | Dewghur. |
| Boria. | Malwan. |
| Rutnagherry. | Vingorla. |
| Jeyjapore. | Goa (Panjim) and |
| Viziadroog. | Carwar. |

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

**STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR, COMPTA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.**

ON WEDNESDAY, AT 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, W. Ashton Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on WEDNESDAY next, the 26th May at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hurnee. | Vingorla. |
| Rutnagherry. | Goa ( Panjim. ) |
| Jeytapore. | Carwar. |
| Malwan. | Compta. |

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

**STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.**

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | | 3rd Class. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aden | £22 | £15 | Including Wine. | £4 | Without food. |
| Suez | 36 | 22 | | 8 | |
| Port Said | 38 | 24 | | 9 | |
| Messina | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Naples | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Leghorn | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Genoa | 50 | 34 | | 14 | |
| Marseilles | 52 | 35 | | 14-10 | |

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st of June 1875.
PERSIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st of July, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st August, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
ASSYRIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

## SHIPPING.

**PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.**

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

| Vessel. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | May. |
| GEELONG | C. Fraser | 1564 | 260 | 31st—Suez, &c. |
| | | | | June. |
| BOKHARA | W. D. Anderson | 2932 | 450 | 4th—Southampton. |
| CHINA | G. Brooks | 2010 | 400 | 11th—Suez, &c. |
| LOMBARDY | E. M. Gillson | 2723 | 450 | 18th—Southampton. |
| TEHERAN | A. H. Johnson | 2353 | 400 | 25th—Suez, &c. |
| | | | | July. |
| AUSTRALIA | J. Murray | 3648 | 600 | 2nd—Southampton. |

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, May 24, 1875.

**STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.**

On Monday, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. VENETIA, (2,726 tons, and 450 H.P.), Captain W. C. Angove, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 15th May 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

**EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.**

THE S.S. COLUMBIAN, 2,283 Tons, 500 H.P., Captain W. Robbie, will be despatched for Hongkong, on TUESDAY, 25th May, calling at Singapore.

GEO. F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

Bombay, 17th May 1875.

**ANCHOR LINE.**

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

*(To Sail positively on the 27th May)*

THE powerful Steamer MACEDONIA, 2,273 Tons, 486 H. P., nominal, will be despatched for Liverpool, about the 25th May. The Steamer carries a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and also exceptionally good accommodation for Twenty-two Second-class Passengers.

The Macedonia averaged 10½ knots on the outward voyage and may be depended upon to make a quick passage home.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| Fare to Liverpool | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 |
| „ Suez | 350 | 200 |

The Macedonia will be followed by the TRINACRIA 2,107 Tons, 421 H.P., about 5th June. EUROPA 2,277 „ 424 „ „ 25th June and other Steamers at regular intervals.

For passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May 1875.

**FOR LIVERPOOL VIA THE SUEZ CANAL,**

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 26TH INSTANT.

THE S. S. CELLA, 1,308 Tons, Captain Harris, will be despatched as above and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool Rs. 450 } Exclusive of
„ to Suez 300 } Wines.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents S. S. Cella.

**AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL,

The regular Steamers leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BOMBAY on the 5th of every month.

THE following or other First-class Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE : —

| | | | Tons. | H.P. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cargo | Steamer | ARETUSA, | 2,500, | 120, | about 5th June 1875. |
| Do. | do. | CALIPSO, | 2,070, | 220, | about 5th July 1875. |
| Passenger | do. | CASTORE, | 2,700, | 250, | about 5th Aug. 1875. |

The Passenger Steamer Castore has excellent First and Second-class accommodation. The ARETUSA has no room for Passengers. The CALIPSO can accommodate 30 Cabin Passengers at £40 to Trieste.

Rates of Passage-money by Passenger Steamers (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) :—

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. |
|---|---|---|---|
| To Trieste | £45 0 | £35 0 | £19-0 |
| To Port Said | £33 6 | £23 0 | £14-6 |
| To Suez | £32 8 | £22 0 | £13-7 |
| To Aden | £19 4 | £16 0 | £7-7 |

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 28th April 1875.

**SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.**

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT plies every alternate day between SURAT and GOGO and *vice versa*, Sundays excepted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1st Class | Rs. 5 0 | 3rd Class | Rs. 1 8 |
| 2nd „ | „ 3 0 | Horses & Carriages. | „ 4 0 |

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, and under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Steamer leaves Gogo every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY.

The Steamer leaves Surat every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY.

The Steamer leaving Surat on SATURDAY proceeds to Bhownuggur, and leaves that port for Surat on MONDAY morning.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents :—

Mr. HOOSEIN MAHOMED, Gogo.
„ SYED COOTBOODEEN, Surat.

Or to the Undersigned at Bombay

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street

N.B.—This Steam Ferry will be closed from the 1st of June to 30th August during the S. W. Monsoon.

**HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.**

STEAM FERRIES (under Contract with Government).—STEAM FERRY BOATS ply daily across the Harbour, calling at the undermentioned Bunders :—

| Fares from Bombay to | Oorun. | Hog Island | Oolwa. | Rewas or Karanja. | Dhurrumtur. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 1st Class | 2 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| 2nd Class | 0 8 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 0 12 | 1 0 |
| 3rd Class | 0 4 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 6 | 0 8 |
| Horses & Carriages | 3 0 | 4 0 | 4 0 | 3 0 | 5 0 |

HORSEKEEPERS charged Third Class fare. Previous notice must be given of intention to send Horses and Carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M., the previous day for shipment.

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs., and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs., one anna.

The Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 7 A.M. daily, and returning leaves Oolwa at 10 A.M.

The Dhurrumtur Ferry Boat leaves Bombay, Carnac Bunder, at 12 noon daily, and returning leaves Dhurrumtur at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on Board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street.

**STEAMER TO DASGAUM.**

NOTICE.—A Steamer PLIES ALTERNATE DAYS, from BOMBAY to DASGAUM, calling each way at Alibag, Rewadunda, Jinjira, Srewerden and Bankot.

The Steamer leaves Bombay every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY from the Carnac Bunder at 6-30 A.M., arriving at Dasgaum about 5 P.M.

Returning the Steamer leaves Dasgaum every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5-30 A.M., arriving at Bombay, Carnac Bunder, about 5 P.M.

| Fares from Bombay to | Alibag. | Rewadunda. | Jinjira. | Srewerden. | Bankot. | Dasgaum. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 12 | 3 8 | 5 8 | 7 4 | 8 4 | 11 0 |
| Second Class | 1 2 | 1 8 | 2 4 | 3 0 | 3 6 | 4 8 |
| Third Class | 0 8 | 0 10 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 0 | 1 4 |
| Horses or Carriages | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 5 0 | 6 0 | 8 0 |

CHILDREN under seven years half fare, under 2 years free.

HORSES are carried at the risk of the owner; and 2 days' previous notice must be given of intention to send horses and carriages, which must be at the Carnac Bunder at 5 P.M. the previous day for shipment. Horse-keepers are charged Third Class fare.

PERSONAL LUGGAGE.—First Class 112 lbs., Second Class 56 lbs. and Third Class 28 lbs. free.

EXTRA LUGGAGE.—For each 10 lbs. or part of 10 lbs. one anna. Luggage in excess of 5 cwts. charged 4 annas per cwt.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerks previous to their proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

33, Medows Street, 1875.

N.B.—Passengers are recommended to provide themselves with refreshments, nothing being obtainable on board.

FREIGHT TO NEW YORK.—CARGO will be taken at through rates for New York by the steamers of the Anchor Line. No delay will take place in the transhipment and forwarding of such cargo.

For further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Anchor Line of Steamers.

Bombay, 1st April 1875.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

**JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,**
No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Room, the following :—

The property of deceased person in Sir J. J. Hospital, consisting of gold earrings, rings, and coins, silver bangles, rings, buttons and studs, coins and ornaments, brass, copper and iron vessels, copper coins, &c.

Parsee bundree turbands, brass pegs, tool chest, K. O. hand lamps, large size beautiful pictures in gilt frames, photographic pictures, large and small size drums, superior double can de cologne, tart fruits and other tins of provisions, child and gentlemen's saddles, plated argand lamps, chandliers, &c.

Eight-day and daily key American clocks and time pieces, silver pocket watches, &c.

25 dozens cut-glass sodawater tumblers.

Few lots of books and volumes of cyclopædia.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, the same consisting of grey shirtings, madapol'ams, jaconets, prints, chintzes, Turkey red Dhunnuck, &c.

AUCTION SALE of most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, next to Hope Hall Hotel, Mazagon.

On THURSDAY, the 27th and FRIDAY, the 28th inst, at 6-30 A. M. precisely each day, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction the most Valuable Collection of Choice Plants in Tubs and Pots, at Mazagon, next door to Hope Hall Hotel, the same consisting of

Araucaria Excelsa Cunninghami, Rondeletia, Catesbea, Dalecamphia, Roses, excellent variety of Begonia Geranium, Roses, Cypress, Plumbago, Mango, Oranges, Creepers bearing White, Pink and Red Flowers, Roup lla Grata, Cordea, Sebastina, Johnsia Asoka, Largestramia Indica, Solaum, Roupellia, Jussica, China, Singapore, Bombay, English and Persian Roses, and Moss Roses, Persian figs, Cassia, Nutmeg, and several other varieties of rich garden plants.

1 Fire Engine.
1 Double Cylinder force pump, can be worked by steam or hand with fly-wheel.
1 Addis's Patent Wheel Bullock Cart
1 Bullock Cart.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, carriages, horses, ponies, she buffaloe, two mahogany pianos, &c., &c., at No. 75, Ridge Road, in corner of Harkness Hill.

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P. M. precisely, Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by public auction at his residence the very valuable and handsome household carved neat furniture, &c., the property of J. Westlake, Esq., the same comprises rich cut glass-ware, Dinner Dessert and Tea services, plated ware comprising Tea sets, cruets and pickle frames, Hotwater curry dishes, toast racks, bread baskets, reading lamps, 1 case of plated spoons and forks, 1 case of Dessert Knives and forks, a set of Mahogany Telescopic dining Tables, side-board, Blackwood neat carved drawing room Table, conversation couches, drawing room chairs, book shelf, reclining and sofa couches, autumn chiffoniers, camp Tables, Dressing and washing Tables, Towel Horse, dressing glasses, two mahogany large size pianofortes one by Collard and Collard, the other by Broadwood and Sons, Large Pictures in maple frames, carpets, Table cover, Table and Hanging Argand and Kerosine oil lamps, brass double bedstead, breech-loading gun with apparatus complete, one double-barrel gun complete with apparatus, pistles, china mattings, coir rugs, centre piece, nice flower vaces, long arm Easy chairs, Dispense Tables, cooking vessels, &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 English built open carriage with a pair of horses and Harness.
1 Palanquin shigram.
2 Ponies.
1 She buffaloe.
The property is now on view and the catalogues are published. Catalogues can be had at the premises or at the office of the undersigned.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

**MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO—**

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed properties, situate in the boundaries of the Villages of Arowlee, Dewa, Rabala, Taitowlee, Ghunsowlee, and Toorbhay, containing altogether by admeasurement 219 Acres and 23⅞ Goontas, in the subdistrict and Zilla Tanna, to be sold by Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & CO., at their rooms, No. 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

On MONDAY, the 31st May 1875, at 3 P.M., by order of the Official Assignee, with the consent of the Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, the Mortgagees.

Lot No. 1.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Arowlee, in the subdistrict and Zilla Tanna, bearing survey Numbers 26, 55, 58, 60, 61, 95, 96, 150, 51, and 153 containing altogether by admeasurement 12 Acres and 23 Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax Rs. 71-1-6.

Lot No. 2—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Dewa, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing survey Nos. 56, 57, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 121, 125, 127, 130, 131, 132, 136, 137, 138 and 142 containing altogether by admeasurement 14 Acres and 31⅜ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 19-9-6.

Lot No. 3.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate in the boundries of the Village of Rabala, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing survey Nos. 60, 71, 72, 75, 75, 76, 103, 115, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 131, 133, 134, 135, 142, 165, 166, 167, 174, 186, 189, 192, 193, 195, 196 and 197, containing altogether by admeasurement 69 Acres and 38⅛ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 89-4-3.

Lot No. 4.—All those pieces or parcels of Land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Taitowlea, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing survey Nos. 39, 39, 39, 41, 46, 47, 48 and 51, containing altogether by admeasurement 3 Acres and 15⅛ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 10-11-6.

Lot No. 5.—All those pieces or parcels of Land situate in the boundaries of the Village of Gunsowlee, in the subdistrict and Zillah Tanna, bearing Survey Nos. 16, 41, 44, 93, 171, 219, 227, 239 245, 250, 251, 259, 264, 296, 299, 299, 357, 361, 363, 364, 365, 366, 368, 369, 370, 372, 374, 385, 386, 387, 389, 390, 391, 393, 419, 266, 285, 286, 287, 289, 298, 314, 315, 320, 321, 337, 341, 342, 313, 344, an 321, containing altogether by admeasurement 50 Acres and 18⅛ Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 71 9-3.

Lot No. 6—All those pieces or parcels of Land, situate in the boundaries of the Village of Toorbhay in the subdistrict and zillah Tanna heaving survey Nos. 22, 46 58, 59, 60, 63, 64, 67, 73, 74, 75, 79, 83, 93, 93, 95, 103, 149, 151, 154, 167, 240 and 241, containing altogether by admeasurement 19 Acres and 18 Goontas, subject to the payment of Government Tax of Rs. 56-13-6

For particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Lynch and Tobin, solicitors, 5 Church Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

**MENESSE AND COMPANY.**

On THURSDAY, the 27th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

1 Bale Water Twist, No. 26.
3 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 do. Grey T. Cloth.
5 do. Grey Jaconets.
6 do. Grey Madapolams.
2 Cases White Quiltings.
A quantity of White and Grey Piece Goods, damaged from Jedda.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 25th May 1875.

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
**EXTRACT FROM A LETTER,**

Dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts :—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,
L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.

**CAUTION.**

**J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.**

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers.

MARTELL & Co.

THE HIGHEST-CLASS MEDAL AWARDed at the Vienna Universal Exhibition for ADAMS'S C.F. BREECH LOADING REVOLVERS, as exclusively adopted by H.M. War Department. The New Zealand and New South Wales Governments, &c. Reprints of special Articles from the "TIMES," and other leading Journals, on competitive trial, of this Revolver, with Price Lists, can be obtained on application Sole Manufacturers, ADAMS'S PATENT SMALL ARMS COMPANY, Limited, 391, Strand, London, W.C. (the only address).

Breech-loading Guns, Rifles, with all necessary appurtenances.

**DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.**

The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

PRICES TO MERCHANTS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS ONLY.

Address—5, WATER LANE, LONDON.

VAUGHAN-JONES' ("Standard" Brand) Old Tom. Rum—The "Standard" Jamaica. Scotch Whiskies, ORANGE BITTERS and GINGER BRANDY, Curacao, Cherry Brandy (the original Brandy—black Cherry Brandy,) Ginger and Orange Wines. Bottled Ports and Sherries.

Order through a London House, or if direct, accompanied by a remittance.

**TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS**

| IN | FOR |
|---|---|
| WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS. | SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK. |

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATION.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,
THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents

**LAMPS LAMPS**

FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM AND PARAFFIN.

**WRIGHT AND BUTLER,**
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Table, Street, and Station Lamps and Lanterns of all descriptions. Chandeliers, Brackets, &c., in great variety.

Lamps fitted with American or any other description of Burner. Patented of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

Specially adapted for up-country districts, as all breakage of chimneys is avoided, and the light given much greater than that of any other burner same size wick. Photographs and Books containing over 500 designs upon application. Indents must be sent through an English house or covered by drafts 60 d/s.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIZES! PRIZES!! PRIZES!!!

THE LAST NIGHTS
OF THE
"PHANTOM CHRYSTYS"
AND
D'ARCY READ'S "GHOST."

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

The successful sketch of
"THE PARSEE IN SEARCH OF HIS WIFE."

In consequence of the increasing demand for Reserved Tickets. Messrs. S. ROSE & CO. have kindly consented to issue them at their Musical Saloons, 10, Meadow Street.

**FOR LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL**
(SAILING ABOUT 15TH JUNE).

THE powerful steamer ATALANTA, 1,743 Tons, 400 H. P., Captain Shaw, has superior accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Fare to Liverpool, 1st Class, Rs. 450, exclusive of Wines.

For passage, &c., apply to

B. & A. HORMARJEE, Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay 19th May 1875.

**STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.**

On SATURDAY, the 29th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular & Oriental Company's Steam-ship CEYLON, 2,111 Tons, and 450 H. P., Captain J. C. Almond, will be despatched as above calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 24th May 1875.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. ROSARIO, arrived from GLASGOW, are hereby requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection and countersignature, to PAY FREIGHT and take DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Bunders.

No claim will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY, &c. under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Puddicombe, s.s. Rosario.

Bombay, 24th May 1875.

NOTICE.—During the absence of Mr. A. BLASCHECK, Messrs. G. F. WEST and BENNO BRENNIG are conjointly authorized to SIGN our FIRM per procuration.

AUSTRIAN TRADING COMPANY,
BOMBAY BRANCH.

3, Forbes Street, Bombay, 24th May 1875.

**NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.**

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).

Established pursuant to Companies' Acts, 1862-67, UPON NEW AND SOUND PRINCIPLES,
FOR
NEGOTIABLE, UNCONDITIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE.
WHOLE WORLD RATES OF PREMIUM.
LIMITED NUMBER OF PAYMENTS.
OFFICIAL TRUSTEES TO HOLD NET PREMIUMS FOR SECURING INDIAN POLICIES.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, SOLE INVESTMENT.
FIXED MINIMUM SURRENDER VALUE,
AND NO LAPSING OR FORFEITURE OF INSURANCE.

BOMBAY OFFICE :
4, HORNBY ROW.

Statement of Life Business effected up to 31st December, 1874.

| Policies in Force. | | Amount Assured. | Annual Premium Income. | Life Assurance Fund. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | £ | £ | £ |
| England | 1,058 | 4,63,374 | 20,722 | 34,122 |
| India | 611 | 4,08,434 | 19,378 | 21,155 |
| Canada | 234 | 77,707 | 3,206 | 2,338 |
| Total | 1,903 | £9,49,515 | £43,306 | £57,615 |

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance and of residence in any part of the world.

TRUSTEE :
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE BOMBAY.—W. LOUDON, Esq.

BANKERS :
AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS :
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND PEILE.

MEDICAL REFEREE :
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

Who can be seen at his Residence, Nesbit Lane, Mazagon, daily, from 9-30 to 11 A.M., and at the Office of the Company from 1-30 P.M. daily.

PROSPECTUSES, TABLES OF RATES, AND ALL NECESSARY INFORMATION MAY BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
4, Hornby Row. Agent for Bombay.

*Total assets held for Policy-holders at date £2,25,000, annual premium income over £50,000.*

ESTABLISHED 1815.

PATRONS :
H. M. THE QUEEN,
AND THE PRINCIPAL LONDON AND INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

**CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,**
*London, Bordeaux, Bombay, and Calcutta.*

BOMBAY, DEAN LANE.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR
Messrs. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO., of Cognac.
Messrs. WACHTER & CO., of Epernay.

*It is a source of much regret that C., P. & Co. are compelled to charge their customers the Town dues imposed by the Municipality of Bombay, a charge equal to 12½ per cent. on the duty on light Wines.*

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER & CO. have been for so many years before the public, and their Brands have become so widely and so favourably known, that without entering into full detail by advertisement, they feel they sufficiently denote the various qualities of WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUEURS they hold for sale in Bombay by briefly enumerating them as follows :—

*Per Dozen Quarts.*

BORDEAUX Rs. 10½, 14, 15, 17, 19, 22, 25, 30
*Breakfast, Dinner and After-dinner Wines.*
PINTS OF EACH, Rs. 2 PER 2 DOZ. EXTRA.
* SAUTERNES—Barsac Rs. 17, 22
* BURGUNDY—Red & White Rs. 17, 18, 21, 24, 30
*Medium to very choice quality.*
* CHAMPAGNE Rs. 44, 38, 34, 27
Hampers of 24 half-pints Rs. 27
*Finest extra dry cuvee, medium dry to light dry.*
WACHTER'S SIBADEY'S AND CUTLER, PALMER'S BRAND.
GERMAN AND STEIN WEIN—
* Best Sparkling Rs. 38, 32
* Still Rs. 17, 23, 26, 32, 38, 40
SHERRIES Rs. 16, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 23, 36
*Of every variety style and colour, Specially selected.*
JARS, containing 4 gallons Rs. 27-8, 33-8, 43-12
*Protected by wicker-work—a convenient package for up-country transit with or without taps.*
Qr. CASKS—27 gallons, 5 qualities... Rs. 156, 195, 234, 260
MARSALA—Virgin Rs. 16
MADEIRA Rs. 36, 30
ROTA TENT Rs. 26
* PORTS Rs. 18, 22, 27, 34
*Fruity, mature, and old crusted.*
COGNAC—Our own Rs. 22, 26, 30, 34
Our own in Flasks Rs. 17
B., D. & Co.'s Rs. 21½, 24, 27, 38
In Barrels 22½
In Flasks 11½
In ½ Flasks 6½
RUM—Jamaica 22
LONDON OLD TOM 20
WHISKY—Irish and Scotch 22
HOLLAND'S GIN 18
FIELD'S GIN 17
LIQUEURS—Curacoa 38
Maraschino 26
Cherry Brandy 28
Noyeau
BITTERS—Orange
Kill the Crow 27

ASSORTED CASES.

WINES—Six varieties 20
LIQUEURS—In Pints, 12 varieties 24
BASS' BEER—FOR CASH—Our London bottling, Rs. 5-8 Quarts, and Rs. 3-8 Pints.

MEMO. OF TERMS.

*An order for 5 Cases accompanied by Cash carries 10 per cent. Discount.*
*Three months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.*
*Trade terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.*
*Single Dozen orders subject to 5 per cent. for Cash.*
*The Trade liberally treated for wholesale parcels; we ship to their Brand if required.*

Detailed Price List, giving names of Wines, and every particular, sent post free on application at our OFFICES—DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

**CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.**

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MINUTES OF THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS, HELD AT THE LONDON TAVERN, WEDNESDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF APRIL, 1875.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Esq., in the Chair.

THE Advertisement convening the Meeting, and the Directors' Report, with the General Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account closed to the 31st December last, having been read, the following resolutions were successively put :—

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by John Jones, Esq. :—

1st. That the Report now presented, together with the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account, be approved and adopted.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by F. W. Heilgers, Esq. :—

2nd. That a Dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum (free of income-tax), be now declared, payable on and after the 28th instant.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by William Macnaughtan, Esq. :—

3rd. That the election of Mr. William Christian as a Director of the Bank be now confirmed.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by the Chairman, and seconded by Ludwig Wiese, Esq. :—

4th. That Mr. William Macnaughtan, who now retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director.

Carried.

Moved by J. W Adamson, Esq., and seconded by Robert Lloyd, Esq. :—

5th. That Mr. Owen Lewis be re-elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by William Simpson, Esq., and seconded by Robert Lloyd, Esq :—

6th. That Mr. William Vanner be elected an Auditor for the ensuing year.

Carried unanimously.

Moved by J R Morrison, Esq., and seconded by A Leslie, Esq. :—

7th. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, a shortening of the Usance of Bills would be beneficial to trade generally, and also to the interests of sound banking.

An amendment, proposed by Henry Tolputt, Esq., and seconded by J E Vanner, Esq.

That it is undesirable, in the opinion of this Meeting, to pass any abstract resolution respecting the Usance of Bills.

having been put and carried, Mr. Morrison's resolution was lost.

A cordial vote of thanks to the Directors and Officers, proposed by W H Baines, Esq., seconded by William Adam, Esq., and carried unanimously, terminated the proceedings.

WILLIAM PATERSON, Chairman.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(FOR PRESENTMENT AT THE TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING, 21ST APRIL, 1875).

THE General Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 31st December last, are now submitted to the Shareholders.

From these Statements it will be seen that the gross earnings amount, to £143,945 0s. 9d., and that the net profit, including the sum of £3,823 15s. 5d. brought forward from the previous Account, is £67,260 8s. Of this amount the Interim Dividend already paid has absorbed £20,000, and the Directors now recommend the Shareholders to transfer £20,000 to Reserve Fund, to declare a Dividend for the past Half-year at the rate of Five per cent. per annum (free of Income Tax), and to carry forward £7,260 8s. to New Account.

The Directors have to report that they have obtained a renewal of the Bank's Charter for a further period of ten years.

It is proposed that Mr. William Christian, already a provisional Member of the Board, be formally elected a Director.

Mr. William Macnaughtan and Mr. Thomas Lancaster are the outgoing Directors on this occasion, and of these, the former presents himself for re-election. Mr. Lancaster, greatly to the regret of his colleagues, desires to retire from active duty as a Director of the Bank.

Mr. Owen Lewis again offers himself for election as Auditor. The recent death of Mr. Jonathan Thorp having deprived the Bank of his valuable services as Auditor, Mr. William Vanner, a duly qualified Shareholder, is a candidate for the vacancy.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS, 31ST DECEMBER 1874.

| Dr. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| To Capital paid up in full | 800,000 0 0 |
| „ Current Accounts, Fixed Deposits, and Notes in Circulation | 1,619,486 9 11 |
| „ Bills Payable, and other Sums due by the Bank | 3,756,443 19 11 |
| „ Profit and Loss :—Balance of this Account | 47,260 8 0 |
| | £6,223,190 17 10 |

| Cr. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| By Cash and Bullion at the Head Office and Agencies | 1,209,897 11 3 |
| „ Government Securities | 256,473 16 3 |
| „ Other Securities, including Bills Receivable and Loans | 4,654,513 10 10 |
| „ Bank Premises and Furniture at the Head Office and Agencies | 102,305 19 6 |
| | £6,223,190 17 10 |

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1874.

| Dr. | | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1874. | | | |
| Oct. 21. | To Twenty-sixth Dividend, declared this day, being an Interim Dividend for the Half-year to 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum | | 20,000 0 0 |
| Dec. 31. | „ Expenses of Management and General Charges, including Telegrams, Postages, and Income Tax. | | 80,508 8 2 |
| | „ Balance at date proposed to be dealt with as follows :— | | |
| | Dividend (twenty-seventh) for Half year to date, at the rate of 5 per cent. per ann. | £20,000 0 0 | |
| | Reserve Fund | 20,000 0 0 | |
| | Profit and Loss New Account | 7,260 8 0 | |
| | | | 47,260 8 0 |
| | | | £147,768 16 2 |

| Cr. | | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 1873. | | |
| Dec. 31. | By Balance brought from last Account. | 3,823 15 5 |
| 1874. | | |
| Dec. 31. | „ Gross Profits for the year | 143,945 0 9 |
| | | £147,768 16 2 |

Examined and found correct,

OWEN LEWIS,
Auditor.

London, 5th April 1875.

**THE TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND.**

AT a MEETING of the Committee of the TAYLOR MEMORIAL FUND, held on the 24th April 1875, the following Resolution was passed :—

"That the following Gentlemen form a Sub-Committee with power to close and advertise the Subscription list, and also to confer with the Syndicate of the University as to the best mode of apportioning the annual income of the Fund."—The Hon'ble Mr. Gibbs, J. A. Forbes, Esq., Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq., the Rev. D. C. Boyd, W. Loudon, Esq., and the Honorary Secretaries.

SUBSCRIPTIONS up to date :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hon'ble B H Ellis | Rs. 100 |
| Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, Esq | 100 |
| Messrs Vurjeevundass and Nurrotumdass Madowdass | 100 |
| John Hector, Esq | 250 |
| Dr G E Wer | 40 |
| P Ryan, Esq | 30 |
| Dosabhoy Framjee, Esq | 25 |
| Gunpatrao Moroba Pitale, Esq | 30 |
| W M Wood, Esq | 20 |
| F F Arbuthnot, Esq | 50 |
| H Rivett Carnac, Esq | 100 |
| J A Forbes, Esq | 100 |
| Hon'ble Mr Gibbs | 100 |
| J M Maclean, Esq | 25 |
| Dr John Wilson | 50 |
| W Loudon, Esq | 25 |
| H Maxwell, Esq | 50 |
| W G Hall, Esq | 50 |
| Sorabjee Framjee, Esq | 50 |
| J B Haworth, Esq | 25 |
| E A Sassoon, Esq | 50 |
| H R Cormack, Esq | 50 |
| Rienzi Walton, Esq | 20 |
| M Mowat, Esq | 20 |
| Hon'ble J K Bythell | 50 |
| John Macfarlane, Esq | 25 |
| F Mathew, Esq | 20 |
| C Currey, Esq | 20 |
| J R Duxbury, Esq | 20 |
| Captain W P Walshe | 25 |
| C E Fox, Esq | 55 |
| Morarjee Goculdass, Esq | 50 |
| Colonel J A Ballard | 20 |
| A C Gumpert, Esq | 25 |
| Captain H Morland | 20 |
| Janardan Ramchandrajee, Esq | 20 |
| G W R Malins, Esq | 10 |
| Jamsetjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia, Esq | 20 |
| Messrs B & A Hormusjee | 25 |
| Thomas Ormiston, Esq | 50 |
| Sir Cowasjee Jehangir | 100 |
| Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq | 100 |
| Henry Conder, Esq | 50 |
| J Westall, Esq | 25 |
| R L Sands, Esq | 20 |
| John Gordon, Esq | 20 |
| H John, Esq | 25 |
| A Thomson, Esq | 25 |
| C W A Jackson, Esq | 20 |
| F W Sedgwick, Esq | 20 |
| J M Sleater, Esq | 15 |
| George Taylor, Esq | 50 |
| F D Parker, Esq | 20 |
| W A Baker, Esq | 10 |
| Narayan Wasudeo, Esq | 20 |
| A Morrison, Esq | 25 |
| Syud Hossein El Medina, Esq | 50 |
| S J Harrison, Esq | 15 |
| Colonel J F Lester | 25 |
| J Scorgie, Esq | 20 |
| Captain E W West | 20 |
| Framjee Nusserwanjee Patell, Esq | 50 |
| E T L | 25 |
| Dr Theodore Cooke | 20 |
| Professor Kero Laksiman | 25 |
| H E the Punt Pritinidi | 10 |
| Joseph Ezekiel, Esq | 10 |
| Dr A P de Andrade | 20 |
| Jayasetyabahrao Tirmabrao Mamdar, Esq | 10 |
| Shapoorjee Pestonjee, Esq | 10 |
| Messrs Narayan M Permanand and Ganpatrao K Tivarekar. | 25 |
| | Rs. 2,795 |

J. WESTALL, }
W. M. WOOD, } Honorary Secretaries.

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN READY RECKONER, Rs. 1-12; by Post, Rs. 2. Treacher & Co. Bombay and Poona, or the compiler, ALEX. MOORHOUSE, B. B. & C. I. R

FOR SALE, a PIANO, by Collard and Collard, in excellent order, Rs. 350. W. ADAMS, Metal Mart, Byculla.

**NEVER IN INDIA BEFORE.**

NOTICE TO THE MILLOWNERS AND MANAGERS.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh SUPPLY of extra double-power ENGLISH LEATHER SINGLE STRAPPINGS of sizes, never imported in India before.

RUSTOMJEE SORABJEE & Co.
Apollo Street, Fort.

**'VERY IMPORTANT."**

**ASQUITH AND CO.** beg to inform their numerous Customers, and the Public generally, that they have just received an additional supply of New Goods in each Department of their Establishment, and respectfully invite an inspection.

Tailoring Department.

Fancy Coatings and Angolas of the finest quality and newest designs.

Shirt Department.

New Oxford Cloths, French Cambrics, Silk and Wool, and Flannels: new textures and designs.

Travellers' Requisites.

In this Department they have received various additions, all new and useful.

Hats.

New Black Felts, for Evening wear.

General Hosiery.

Under Vests, Drawers, and Socks of all kinds and substances.

*Prices as per "Catalogue," which will be forwarded with Patterns on application*

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

**SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.**

**ASQUITH AND COMPANY'S**

Special Textures for Indian wear, just received from the first Manufactory in England :—

| | | Cash. | | Credit. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light, strong, and durable | Coats | 10 | 0 | 11 | 8 |
| | Suits | 18 | 0 | 20 | 0 |
| Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest reliable material manufactured | Coats | 13 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| | Suits | 20 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Inverness Capes of above material, a capital garments for Riding. Protects the Rider and his Saddle | | 25 | 0 | 28 | 0 |
| Drab Double Twilled Waterproof Coats, the Waterproof Solution between two substances of stout Twilled Cloth, warranted not to stick, and to be the best and most endurable Waterproof Coat manufactured. | Coats | 24 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| A. & Co.'s Special "Waterproof Blue Serge," Waterproofed by the best process known especially for the "Overland Kit Warehouse." | D. B. Sac Coats | 22 | 0 | 25 | 0 |
| | Suits D. B. Sac, and Trowsers. | 33 | 0 | 37 | 0 |
| Waterproof Sheeting 72 inches wide | Peryd. | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| UMBRELLAS { Best Brown Twilled Silk, strong Paragon Frames | Gent's | 11 | 8 | 13 | 0 |
| | Ladies | 8 | 8 | 9 | 8 |
| Stout Alpaca | | 6 | 8 | 7 | 8 |

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.
23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

**MRS. LAKE,**

MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce a FRESH ARRIVAL of choice and fashionable Millinery, &c., viz. :—

"*Dress Bonnets and Hats,*" "Coloured Gauze Veils, Superior Kid Gloves."
*Coarse Straw Hats* untrimmed "White and Coloured," "Ball Dresses."
New Coloured Muslins, Prints and Brilliants, Ball Room Fans.
White Muslins, Polonaizes "*Ready Made,*" "White Kid Boots."
"Linen Cuffs and Collars, in the newest shapes, Plain and Trimmed.
Silk and Satin Evening Dresses, Hair Chignons "newest Styles."
"*French Corsets,*" "*Nursing Stays,*" Ladies' Fancy Garters, Tortoise Shell Combs.
Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Ladies White and Black Silk Stockings.
Coloured Gauze Veils, Crinolines, Crinolettes, Flounced Muslin Skirts.
Silks, Satins, Serges, &c., Boys' White Silk and Blue Serge Suits.
Infants' Cloaks and Pelisses.
Infants' Hoods White and Coloured, Baby's Bibs, Warm Gaiters for children.
White Satin Shoes and Boots, White Kid Boots.
Black Cloth Polonaizes and Jacquettes, Ladies' Hats and Bonnets, latest styles.
Hair Chignons newest style, Flowers, Gold, Silver, &c., in great variety.
"*Travelling Dresses in the latest styles.*"

Uxbridge House, 7, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay,
March 1875.

**GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES,**

ON THE ART UNION PRINCIPLE,

IN AID OF THE R. C. ORPHANAGE AT SECUNDERABAD, WILL BE HELD ON THE 15TH OF JUNE 1875.

TICKETS Rs. 5 EACH.

HIGHEST PRIZE Rs. 16,000.

SPECIFICATION OF PRIZES.

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Prize of | Rupees | 16,000 | | 10 | Prizes of | Rupees | 400 | each. |
| 1 | Do. | do. | 8,000 | | 20 | Do. | do. | 240 | „ |
| 1 | Do. | do. | 4,000 | | 25 | Do. | do. | 160 | „ |
| 2 | Prizes | do. | 2,000 | each | 30 | Do. | do. | 80 | „ |
| 2 | Do. | do. | 1,600 | „ | 40 | Do. | do. | 48 | „ |
| 4 | Do. | do. | 1,200 | „ | 90 | Do. | do. | 32 | „ |
| 5 | Do. | do. | 800 | „ | 1,000 | Do. | do. | 16 | „ |

1,131 Prizes.

Each Book contains 52 Tickets. 2 Tickets will be given Free of Charge on purchasing a Whole Book for one's self or selling to other parties.

For Tickets apply to the Undersigned, or to their Banker, Dongursee Balmookoond, Secunderabad. Application for Tickets will be duly attended to. Remittance may be made by Bank Drafts, Cheques, Currency Notes, Money Orders or Hoondies.

Tickets may be had at HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE WADIA, Esquire, No. 8, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Secunderabad, April 24, 1875. ALBERT & Co.

**MESSRS. C. MARCKS & COMPANY,**

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, AND OPTICIANS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF SPECTACLES WARRANTED BEST WHITE PEBBLES:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gold Spectacles with Case | Rs. 30 | Gold Eyeglasses | Rs. 25 |
| Steel Spectacles with Case | „ 16 | Steel Eyeglasses | „ 16 |

FULL PARTICULARS ABOUT WATCHES AND JEWELLERY WILL BE FOUND ELSEWHERE.

Bombay, 4, Hummum Street. C. MARCKS & Co.

## NOTICES.

PATENT RUBBER SEALS.

THESE SEALS are now supplied through Messrs. THACKER, VINING & Co., Rampart Row, Bombay. Seals with moveable Dates, adapted for 10 or more years, at an extra cost.

THACKER, VINING & Co.

MALABAR COMPANY (Limited).—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, on TUESDAY, the 1st June, at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business :—

1—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 31st December 1874.
2—To declare a Dividend.
3—To elect a Director in the place of the one retiring by rotation, but who is eligible for re election.
4—To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year.

FORBES & CO.,
Treasurers and Managers Malabar Company (Limited).

Bombay, 21st May 1875.

PIANO INSTRUCTION, TUNING AND REPAIRING
BY
MR. P. A. LOPES.

LESSONS given on Piano, Harmonium and Violin. Pianos and Harmoniums Tuned, Repaired, and Regulated.

Pianos, &c., received on commission sale.

FOR SALE—Mr. L. has in hand a Grand Square Piano for sale, by Schiedmayer in perfect good order, loud and sweet tone, good touch and finish and nearly new, on moderate price. Can be seen at Mr. Lopes's, Byculla Terrace, Belassis Road, opposite Bolton and Co.'s.

**FAVRE LEUBA & CO.**

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, in variety, a new SUPPLY of their most POPULAR SILVER LEVER WATCHES Rs. 50
And Silver Keyless Lever Watches 90

A two years' guarantee is attached to each of the above Watches, and as they have been manufactured expressly for this climate, the greatest possible care has been given to their finish. A Gold Medal was awarded at the Broach Exhibition for the excellence of the Rs. 50 Watch, and as the Rs. 90 Watches are made on exactly the same principle with the addition of the "Keyless Mechanism" they can be as highly recommended.

Messrs. F. L. and Co. also beg to draw the attention of the public to their NEW STOCK of

LAMP CLOCKS,

standing or hanging, in fancy gilt pedestals. The soft light emitted by the Lamp attached to these Clocks, make them an indispensable article in a sick room, while their attracting appearance, combined with their utility as Clocks, make them a graceful ornament in a drawing room.

Price—Standing Rs. 30-0
„ Ditto with Alarm „ 40-0
„ Hanging „ 50, Rs. 65 and Rs. 80.

ONE YEAR'S GUARANTEE IS ATTACHED.
NO DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE.

COPPERPLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards, and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

## NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—JUST ARRIVED from ENGLAND, Two of Howard's latest improved BOILERS with all the necessary Fittings and spare Tubes, of 30 H.P. each, in three Sections of 6·12' by 9" Tubes.

Specially adapted for up-country use as very easy of transport. For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Undersigned.

FORBES & Co.

TO MERCHANTS AND AGENTS.—FIRST CLASS HOUSES wanting a good PUSHING MAN to INCREASE TOWN or UP-COUNTRY TRADE, or to OPEN a NEW BUSINESS, are invited to apply to the Undersigned who, besides a good English training, has had 15 years' Calcutta and Mofussil experience, has a large connection amongst up-country Native Dealers, Executive Engineers, Messes, Clubs, Civil and Military Men, is prepared to work for a really First Class House only next COLD SEASON on a moderate Commission.

WM. DREW, Junior.

Fir Tree, Nynee Tal, 14th May 1875.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE in respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, Wines, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

GOODS WANTED TO SELL ON COMMISSION OR FOR AUCTION.—Mr. W. DREW, Junior, 12 years a WORKING PARTNER in the late Firm of W. DREW & Co., General Traders, formerly carrying on business at Allahabad, Cwanpore, Lucknow, Moradabad, Bareilly, Shahjhanpore and the Hill Stations of Mussoorie and Nynee Tal, has for this HOT SEASON secured EXTENSIVE PREMISES and commenced a COMMISSION and AUCTION BUSINESS at NYNEE TAL. Bombay or Calcutta Houses having SURPLUS STOCK to DISPOSE OF will find this a good outlet.

FAIR to GOOD PRICES can be relied on. Account Sales rendered and Cash remitted 24 hours after Sale. Commission Ten per cent.

Nynee Tal, 14th May 1875.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of Awnings, Old Canvas, Sails, Rope Old (Coir and Europe), Boats, Booms, Masts, Yards, Old Brass, Copper, Iron and Lead, also Serviceable Stores, such as Ships' and Boats' Binnacles, Scuttles and Ports Brass, Gratings Iron, Stanchions Brass, Bolts Brass and Side Lamps Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

GEO. O.'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 17th May 1875.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day key lever escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

# COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

### MONDAY EVENING, 24TH MAY, 1875.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market this morning opened steady, probable sales 12,000 bales, imports 6,000, but there is nothing to indicate any change in prices. In New York Mid-Uplands on Saturday was still quoted at 16½ cent per lb., futures unchanged, the receipts at the ports being 3,000 bales against 4,000 last year and 6,000 in 1874. The exports to the U. K. were 4,000 against 6,000 bales on the corresponding date last year.

The total visible supply of Cotton for Europe on the 21st instant compares with the corresponding date last year and 1873 as follows:—

| | 1875 | 1874 | 1873 |
|---|---|---|---|
| Visible supply of all descriptions ... | 2,810,000 | 2,904,300 | 2,731,610 |
| „ „ „ Surats. | 9,70,000 | 945,810 | 1,077620 |

Consols this morning are quoted at 94 and French Rentes at 103, a decline of ½ in both instances.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending 22nd instant, shows the following alterations:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Government Balance at H.O. | Dec. Rs. | 1,50,143 |
| Do. do. Branches | Inc. „ | 3,91,194 |
| Deposits | Dec. „ | 5,51,228 |
| Cash Credits Undrawn | Dec. „ | 2,55,091 |
| Government Securities | Dec. „ | 2,17,747 |
| Cash Credits | Dec „ | 1,98,032 |
| Loans | Dec. „ | 2,33,820 |
| Bills Discounted | Inc. „ | 7,80,475 |
| Cash with correspondents | Dec. „ | 99,378 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | Dec. „ | 5,89,408 |

There is nothing in these changes to affect the market in any way, the amounts of themselves being insignificant, moreover the open market is now tending so decidedly to easier money that the position of the Bank of Bombay loses much of its influence.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day great weakness has again been apparent and rates are 1/32d. lower. We quote:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills on demand | | | 1s. 9 25/32d | per rupee. |
| Do | 6 months' sight | | 1s. 10¼d | „ |
| Credits | 3 | do | 1s. 10½d | „ |
| Documents | 3 | do | 1s. 10 9/32d | „ |

On Calcutta we do not hear of any business and rates are nominally unchanged, a remark which applies equally to GOVERNMENT PAPER, holders of which show great firmness.

SHARES are steady but transactions have been unimportant, nor are prices quotably altered.

In COTTON there has been next to nothing doing on European account and prices are unaltered. The receipts on Saturday were 10,112 bales, but large arrivals are looked for from Kattywar ports during the next few days.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm, the speculators who have most of the disengaged tonnage in hand asking £1-16-3 to £1-17-6 per ton. By Wooden ships £1 15 is still the quoted rate and Iron £2-7-6 for Liverpool.

PIECE GOODS are dull and unaltered in every way.

### BANKS.

| No. of Shares | Nominal value per share | Paid up | Last dividend | | Cash Rates p Share |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | p. a. | | |
| 100,000 | 1,000 | all | 9 p.ct. | Agra Bank | 95 |
| 22,000 | 1,000 | all | 7½ p.ct. | Bank of Bengal | 1,420 |
| 20,000 | 500 | all | 5p.ct. | Do of Bombay New | 727½ |
| 5,25½ | 1,000 | all | 9p.ct. | Do of Madras | 1,230 |
| 30,000 | 250 | all | 4 p.ct. | Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I., L. & China | 275 |
| 40,000 | 281¼ | all | N° | Hong. & Shanghai Bank | :2) no |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | 5 pct. | Chartered Bank of India & China | 16) |
| 40,000 | 250 | 125 | 5 p.ct. | National Bank of India | 103 |
| 40,000 | 250 | all | 12 do. | Oriental Bank | 500 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15( | 5,000 | 2,850 | 100ps. | Akbar Cotton Press Co | 1,550 |
| 100 | 2 000 | 1,10( | 50 do | Albert Co. Kurrachee | 700 |
| 200 | 500 | all | 18p.ct | Albert Ginning Co | 650 |
| 250 | 1,000 | [illegible] | | Alfred Mills Co | 1,100 |
| 188 | 2,000 | 1,000 | 250p. | Apollo Press Co | 3,500 |
| 175 | 1,000 | all | | Bellary | 635 |
| 155 | 500 | all | 60p.s | Bezar Company (New) | 570 |
| 200 | 2,000 | all | 90p.s | Bombay Press Co | 1,330 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 50p.s | Do New | 350 |
| 1,410 | 250 | all | ¼ p.c | Broach Cotton Co | 140 |
| [illegible] | 1,500 | all | 6p.c | Carwar Company | 850 |
| 239 | 250 | all | 20 | Coconada Press Co | 130 |
| 500 | 1,888 | all | 175ps | Colaba Press Co | 3,800 |
| 500 | 50 | all | Nil | Dhollera P. & G. Co | 200 |
| 252 | 1,000 | all | 20p. | East India Press Co | 1,125 |
| 200 | 1,000 | all | 250 | Fort Press Co | 2,550 |
| 300 | 2,000 | 2,000 | 15p.s | Framji Cowasji Press Co | 3 0 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p | French Press Co | 400 |
| 1150 | | 1,400 | 100 p | Imperial Press Co | 400 |
| 3125 | 40 | all | 20p.c | Mofussil Press & G. Co | 410 |
| 600 | 2,000 | all | 25p.c | Nicol Press Manuf Co, Ld | 1,500 |
| 120 | | 1,50 | 60 p | Prince of Wales Press Co | 1,100 |
| 300 | 500 | all | 100 p | Sassoon Press Co | 565 |
| 400 | 500 | 75 | 135 p | Scinde Press Co | 565 |
| 10 | 1,00 | 75 | | Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited | 800 |
| 150 | 850 | all | 12p.ct | Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co | 1,000 |
| 450 | 1,000 | all | 100p. | Volkart's United Press Co | 900 |

* Per share for the half year.

### LAND COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4,000 | 3,000 | all | 6 | Colaba Land Co | 1,220 |
| 7,500 | 150 | all | | Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld. | 117 |
| 1,750 | 4,000 | 2,000 | 20p.s | Mazagon Land | 725 |
| 6,000 | 1,400 | all | 15p.s | Port Canning Land Company, Limited | 240 |

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £20 | 21s 9 | 5 p.c | G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock | 245 |
| | £20 | | | Do. New £20 Shares | 126 |
| | £ | | | Ditto | 72 |
| | 20 | | | Ditto | 32 |
| | 1,000 | | | B. B. & C. I. Railway Co | 1,100 |
| | £ | | | Do. New £18 Shares | 220 |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | 1,250 | all | 100* | Alexandra Spinning | 1,325 |
| 500 | 5,500 | all | 200* | Alliance Spinning | 2,875 |
| 500 | 2,500 | | | Bhownugger M. & P. Co | 1,700 |
| 500 | 1,000 | all | 100 | Bombay United | 1,000 |
| 2400 | 150 | 110 | 10* | Broach Mills | 180 |
| 500 | 2,500 | 750 | | Colaba Spinning | 340 |
| 1,000 | 1,000 | all | 100p | Dhurumsey Spinning | 1,249 |
| 400 | 2,500 | all | 100p. | Fleming S. & W. Co | 1,005 |
| 600 | 2,500 | all | 150 | Great Eastern | 1,120 |
| 1,400 | 1,000 | all | 60p | Hindustan S. & W. Co | 1,010 |
| 1,200 | 1,000 | all | 100p | Jewraj Balloo Mills | 1,115 |
| | 500 | all | | Khandeish Spinning | 1,140 |
| 300 | 1,250 | all | Nil | Madras Spinning | 950 |
| | | 500 | | Madras U. Spinning | 925 |
| 2,500 | 1,000 | all | 70 | Manockji Petit's | 1,120 |
| 1,050 | 1,000 | all | 10p | Morarjee Spinning | 1,140 |
| 4,000 | 645 | all | 50ps | Oriental | 675 |
| 600 | 1,250 | 250 | 100p | Prince of Wales Spinning | 650 |
| 2,000 | 1,000 | | 100p | Soonderdas Spinning | 1,105 |
| 500 | 1,000 | | 25 | Do. do. 1/4 share | 276¼ |

* Per share for the half year.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1,000 | 12,500 | 1,500 | 240ps | Bombay Burmah Trading Corporat | 1,675 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 4½p.ct | Bombay Gas Company | 65 |
| | 500 | 300 | 27p.ct | Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld | 120 |
| 2,150 | 200 | 100 | 8 p.ct | Malabar Company Ld | 100 |
| 4,000 | 50 | all | 5 p.ct | Mechanics' Build'gs Co | 18 |
| 1,000 | 50 | all | 7 p.ct | Treacher & Co | 390 |
| | 1,000 | | 5 pc | Viegas Patent Slip Co | 25 |

### BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

| | | | Date of L'dation. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 20 | 19½ | | Bank of China | 1 |
| | | | | Eas India Bank | 1 |

### NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 22nd May, compared with the statement issued on 15th May:—

| LIABILITIES. | 15th May Rs. | 22nd May Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Proprietors' Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... Rs. 50,00,000 | | |
| Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ... 10,00,000 | | |
| Do. do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,48,125 | | |
| Do. do. paid to account of 3rd Call of Rs. 25 per share ... 2,49,600 | | |
| Do. do. paid to account of 4th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,44,000 | | |
| Do. do. paid to account of 5th Call of Rs. 125 per share ... 12,41,500 | 99,83,225 | 99,83,225 |
| Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities | 15,50,000 | 15,50,000 |
| Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office | 63,36,948 | 61,86,805 |
| Do. do. do. at Branches | 32,44,708 | 36,35,902 |
| Other Deposits | 1,12,33,806 | 1,06,82,278 |
| Post Bills | 17,359 | 17,359 |
| Cash Credits, undrawn | 5,50,446 | 2,95,555 |
| | 3,19,16,192 | 3,23,50,924 |
| ASSETS. | | |
| Government Securities | 33,77,372 | 31,50,625 |
| Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise | 14,72,667 | 12,74,635 |
| Loans on Security of do. do. do. | 41,81,609 | 39,47,949 |
| Current Accounts, overdrawn | 11,404 | 4,062 |
| Bills Discounted | 1,29,09,538 | 1,36,90,013 |
| Stamps | 4,682 | 4,666 |
| Dead Stock ... Rs. 5,07,075 | | |
| Amount applied in reduction ... 1,15,000 | 3,92,075 | 3,92,075 |
| Bullion | | |
| Cash Balances with Correspondents | 2,90,584 | 2,00,206 |
| Cash and Currency Notes | 7,06,67,201 | 96,77,793 |
| | 3,19,16,192 | 3,23,50,924 |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

*Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | 29·810 | inches. |
| Temperature of the Air | 86·5 | degree. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 79·3 | „ |
| Dew Point | 76·9 | „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0·737 | „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8). | 1·0 | „ |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9·30 a.m. following day) | 91·3 | „ |
| Minimum do. do. | 81·1 | „ |
| General Direction of wind WSW, WNW, WSW, W. | | |
| Movement of wind in 21 hours | 135 | miles |

Bombay, 22nd April 1875.

## CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

ENGLISHMAN OFFICE, TUESDAY EVENING.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great dulness in trade here, and a decided easing off in money matters at Bombay, no relief has been experienced here. This is very difficult to account for, but it is the fact that the Money Market here is at present tighter than it has been for a year past, and prospects of ease are now more remote than they appeared a short time ago. Still, in spite of present appearances, there is no argument that can be adduced in favour of dear money continuing for a long time. The inauspicious moment chosen by Government for the issue of the loan has undoubtedly more to do with the present tightness than anything else, and the opinion is almost, if not altogether unanimous, that they could not have chosen a worse moment, either in their own interest, or in that of the mercantile community.

In the bazar money is dearer, namely, from 9 to 11 per cent. per annum, and that the Bank there has been no change this week but the higher level attained there a week ago has not injured its business. The private deposits have gone down 8½ lakhs, the advances on Government Securities have increased 3½ laks, and the Bills Discounted have increased 4 lakhs. This, however, has been provided for to the extent of 13 lakhs by an increase in the Government balances, and the balance by realization of Government paper held by the Bank. The Cash Balances of the Bank are almost exactly what they were a week ago, but 16 lakhs more are held at Head Office against similar decrease at the branches. The Government balances are now 3 crores and 87 lakhs and the Cash Balances only 2 crores and 65 lakhs, and the advances against Government Securities stand at the large total of 161 lakhs, although they bear interest at less than 4 per cent., whilst the charge for accommodation is from 9 to 9½ per cent. The private deposits at the Bank are reduced to 186 lakhs, —a lower amount than they stood at all through the famine, or indeed for many years. The proportion of cash to liabilities is now only 46 per cent. That more Silver is wanted here can scarcely be doubted, but the fall in Council Bills yesterday, causing a fall in Sterling Exchange, has stopped the chance of that for the present, although Silver is quoted by Reuter at only 57d., and there are rumours that it can be had even cheaper.

The Piece Goods Market continues in the improved state noted last week. The demand is not general, but in Low Shirtings a good business has been done at comparatively good prices, and the market has been assisted by telegrams of small shipments from England during first half of May.

The Tea Sales yesterday were not so extensive as was expected, and the quality not up to last seasons at the same time. The prices ruled about 2 annas lower than last year, but taking quality into account, the comparative price may be called from 1 to 2 annas lower. The quantity, however, and the assortment, cannot be taken as sufficient to establish a proper comparison between the two years, and later and more extensive sales will be looked forward to with interest. In produce generally the market remains very inactive.

The report of the Chartered Bank of India for last closed half-year has just been received here, and gives a rather more cheering account of Exchange banking, in the present hard times, than could have been expected. Their profit for the whole year amounted to 8 per cent. on their capital, of which they divided 5, carrying forward £20,000 to a reserve fund, and £7,260 to credit of profit and loss, thus placing the bank in a better position than they have occupied for some years back; and notwithstanding the unfavourable state of Indian trade, they have escaped loss from failures. The deposits in the Bank show an increase of £300,000 for the twelve months.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has not varied a fraction this week until to-day, and business has been limited, both in buying and selling. Bank Bills at six months' sight have been placed at 1-10½ and 1-10 7/16, mostly at the higher rate; the usual run of first-class credits at 1-10¼, and Document Bills at 1-10⅝. It is said that business in the last-named description has been arranged for all June at 1-10 9/16. A good amount of telegraphic remittance has been made at 1-9 15/16, and a few demand Bank Bills sold at 1-10. To-day the rates got quite disordered on receipt of the telegram announcing that Council Bills had gone at a reduction, and Bank quotations were difficult to get, buyers at the same time generally holding off. Some Bank demand was done at 1-9⅞, and 6 months at 1-10 5/16. Credits were offering at 1-10⅜, but sales did not transpire under 1-10 7/16, whilst Document Bills were saleable at 1-10½. The quotations given at the close of business were—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bank Bills, on demand ... ... ... | 1-9 13/16 | to ⅞ |
| Bank Bills, 3 months' sight ... ... | 1-10 1/16 | to ¼ |
| Bank Bills 6 „ „ ... ... | 1-10¼ | to 5/16 |
| Credits and Clean Private Paper, 6 months sight ... ... ... | 1-10⅜ | to 7-16 |
| Documents Bills, 6 months' sight, | 1-10½ | |

France.—Last mail's rates have been repeated in the business for this, Document Bills at fres. 2-36 for 3 months' sight, and at fres. 2-38 for six months, and the rate is now the same to half a centime lower.

Bombay.—Rates have declined, the pressure in that presidency having eased. Bank demand has been done at two annas premium, closing at par, and 60 days at 98⅞ to 7-8.

China.—Rates further declined before departure of the steamers, and Bills were sold at from last week's quotations down to 222, 30 day's sight private paper, which was also the closing quotations.

The Secretary of State's issue of Council Bills yesterday in London brought the reduced averages of 1-9⅞ on Calcutta and 1-9 13/16 on Bombay, the proportion on this presidency having been increased to 48 lakhs out of the 70 lakhs issued.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The high price of money has kept this department very flat and lifeless all through the week, and business has been very restricted.

*Government Securities* have been difficult to sell in quantity, but at the same time the supply on offer has been moderate, and rates have been fairly supported, considering the dearness of money and the new Loan so near at hand. Four per cents. have sold at from 1⅞ down to 1⅝ premium, a good amount of business having been done at the lowest figure. Since then from 2 to 4 annas of a recovery has ensued. Four and a half per cents. have been negotiated at 2⅝ and 2⅞ premium, but there has been little or nothing doing in the five and a halfs, holders asking extreme rates, and the paper being scarce. To-day prices are rather better, but without life, and quotations are as under—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4 per cents. | 101⅞ | to 102 |
| 4½ per cents. | 102⅞ | to 103 |
| 5½ per cents. | 109 | to ¼ |

*Bank Shares* are scarcely so good at the close, but at first there was a strong demand for Bengals at 1,435, and latterly a fair demand at 1,430, with rather considerable transactions. Nationals have been a little flat, selling at from 106 down to 103, and now quoting at 104. Simlas have been done at 550.

*Tea Shares* continue to show a steady front but the business of the week has been small. Punkabarees have sold freely at 115, the East Indias at 85. Central Cachars have been firm at 165, and Tukvars at 134 to 135, with business reported, as also in Burkolas at 101, Central Terais at 83, Borsillas at 103, Bengals at 97 and 96, Kalacherras at 126, Majagrams at 117, Bisnauths at 375, Durrungs at 85, and Soomas at 90.

*Spinning Mill Shares* have not exhibited the faintest sign of improvement, notwithstanding the endeavours that are being made to open out fresh markets for manufactures, and to reduce working expenses. Barnagores have drooped from 95 to 93, Fort Glosters to 58, Calcuttas to 100, Seebpores to 38 discount, Budge Budge, originals, to 2 discount and the new to 30 discount.

In the others no business has been reported, but prices are weak in all, and pressure to sell would inevitably cause a further fall. Nothing doing in Cotton Mill scrip this week.

*Coal Shares* are quoted unchanged, excepting Bengals which have brought the advanced rate of 1,400.

*Miscellaneous Shares*—The following sales show a decline in both instances: India General Steam at 410, and Bally Paper Mills at 75.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP ABERDNENA, 1,236 tons, Captain E. Davis will sail to-day for Hull, with a cargo of 33,008 cwts linseed.

THE S. S. PEHLWAN, 163 tons, Nacoda, which arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Aden (May 10th), brought eight deck passengers.

THE S. S. KANIA, 706 tons, Captain W. Morrison, will sail to-day for Aden, Jeddah, Hoodeida and Sheir, with a general cargo and seventy-seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain G. G. Stevenson, sailed yesterday for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Leckie and servant, Mr. G. Rogers, and seventy-four deck passengers.

THE S. S. ROSARIO, 775 tons, Captain S. Puddicombe, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow (March 22nd), calling at Gibraltar and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 500 casks beer, 80 cases acid, 52 bales twist, 20 casks paint, 16,000 bricks, 40 casks fire clay, 8 cases wine, 123 cases acid, 8 packages piece goods, 525 tons coals, and many other packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain R. L. Turner, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. J. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Lucas and infant, Mr. Phillpotts, Mr. Hooper, Mr. Slight, Mr. W. W. Whittaker, two native ladies and child, Mr. Syed Askern Khan, Messrs. Noor Mahomed Zuckeria and S. Esmail, nine privates of different Regts, and seventy-eight deck passengers.

### ARRIVALS.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Rosario (s)<br>Cashmere (s) | Puddicombe<br>Turner | Glasgow, Mar 22.<br>Bussorah, May 6. |

### DEPARTURES.

| May. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | Richard Rylands<br>Khiva (s)<br>Punjaub (s) | Melville<br>Perrins<br>Stevenson | Bremenhaven.<br>Southampton.<br>K. Coast & Kurrachee. |

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kaina, Morrison, to Aden, Jeddah, Hoodeida & Shier.
Ship Ardenlea, Davis, to Hull.

The Steamer India, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered out for loading yesterday.

### MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| May. | | |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | Dhoolia (s) | Malta. |
| | Thibet (s) | Calcutta. |

### CALCUTTA.

DEPARTURES.

| May. | |
|---|---|
| 20 | Thales (s) |
| | Hindostan (s) |
| | Sir J. Lawrence (s) |
| | Canterbury (s) |
| | Henriette |

### DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 24.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Macedonia s, 175 kegs nails, & 5 casks hardware, T Adamjee.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle, 200 barrels gun powder, M Lookmanjee.
Good Hope s, 2 cases paper, Stearns Hobart & Co.
NorthTyne s, 12 cases clocks, M Lookmanjee.
Rajpoot, 164 boxes gunpowder, M Lookmanjee.
Phrenologist, 24 barrels pitch & 35 barrels tar, E Moosajee; 140 boxes window glass, E Tyabally.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Batavia s, 25 cases champagne, John S Ebram & Co.

### DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 24.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Centurian, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Barganey, 50 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Blair Atholl, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
City of Richmond, 600 bales cotton, Wallace & Co; 108 bales cotton, M Nusserwanjee & Co.
Louisa Fletcher, 250 bales cotton, The L A & A Co; 25 bales cotton, A Kunkler & Co; 361 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton & Co.
Sandringham, 500 bales cotton, J C Bushby & Co.
Cumeria, 500 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Stawell Browne, 100 cwts linseed, R Manuckchund.
King Arthur s, 3,750 cwts linseed. Finlay, Scott & Co; 49 bales cotton, C Pitamber.
Palestine s, 157½ cwts hemp, V Jairam; 100 bales wool, E Noordin & Co; 140 bales cotton, P Manuckjee; 100, bales cotton, G Culliamjee.
Belona s, 77 bales wool, J Pursotum; 46 bales wool, R Guneshdass; 5 bales cotton, The L A and A Co; 100 bales cotton, C Nanabhoy; 100 bales cotton, J Runchore; 125 bales wool, H Vussonjee; 11 bales wool, Volkart Brothers; 9 bales cotton, and 4 bales rags, D Vallijee.
Macedonia s, 52 bales cotton, A Khoopchund; 200 bales cotton, C Ludha; 34 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co; 300 bales cotton, N Soonderjee; 200 bales cotton, N Chatoorbhoy; 43 bales cotton, D Heerjee; 200 bales cotton, The L A & A Co
Cellia s, 200 cwts coir yarn, M Mooljee; 137 cwts coir yarn, D B Khan and Co; 25 bales cotton, N Chatur; 100 bales cotton, M Vithuldass; 70 bales cotton, V Morarjee; 119 bales cotton, R Motichund; 103 bales cotton, H Goculdass; 50 bales cotton, G Canjee; 61 bales wool, N Megjee; 420 bales wool, C Govindjee; 997½ cwts hemp, L Narronjee; 421 cwts hemp, M Nuthoo; 103 bales cotton, D Cullianjee and Co; 200 bales cotton N Rajaram and Co; 250 bales cotton, C Panachund.
Arthur s, 25 cwts coir yarn, H Casseeram; 675 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 640 cwts wheat, Knoop and Co; 25 bales wool, Finlay Scott and Co; 335 bales cotton, K Ebjee; 150 bales cotton. V Luckmon; 73 bales cotton, K Luckmedass and Co; 54 bales wool, L Kimjee and Co; 18 bales wool, C Nensee.
Blenheim s, 80 cwts. wheat, Knoop and Co.
Woodburn s, 51 bales cotton, V. Runchord; 559½ cwts linseed, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 12 bales hides, D. Hassum; 8 bales skins, and 100 cwts. ambahuldee, M. Nuthoo; 165 cwts hemp, D. Veerjee; 246½ cwts. bhoysing and 40 cwts gingelly seed, N. Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Agra s, 94 bags shells B. I. S. N. Co; 816 cwts linseed K. Morarjee: 600 cwts. rapeseed W. Nicol and Co.; 100 cwts. gall and 50 cwts. nuxvomica G. Luteef.
Woodburn s, 2 cases cardomoms, P. Heerachund; 37 bales hides and skins, Sir C Forbes and Co; 27 cases fishmaws, C. Heerjee; 44 bales hides, W. Noormahomed; 18½ cwts deer horns, J Lutiff; 19 cwts deer horns, M Sulleman.

FOR HULL.

Trevanion, 900 cwts linseed, R Poonsee & Co; 900 cwts linseed, V Tokursee.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Harold Haarfalger s, 11,3?0 cwts linseed and 4,500 cwts rapeseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Boudecia s, 375 cwts gingelly seed, A Kunkler & Co.
Batavia s, 45½ cwts wheat, A Trading & Co; 2,219 cwts teelseed, Finlay Scott & Co; 331½ cwts poppy seed & 144 cwts ground nuts, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Batavia s, 19 bales hides, Alsen Riebe & Co.

FOR NAPLES.

Batavia s, 140 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 150 bales cotton Knoop & Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Pearl of India, 9,199 cwts rapeseed, Ewart Latham & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Columbian s, 46 bales cotton J Lallijee; 1000 bales cotton, Alsen Riebe & Co; 144 bales cotton, J Peerbhoy; 130 bales cotton, Finlay Scott & Co; 125 bales cotton, N Kessowjee & Co; 195 bales cotton, 16 bales twist & 29 cases fishmaws, C Ebram; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon & Co.

## MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 21.

Vachell, Major, Bombay R A, on leave from Kirkee.

MAY 23.

Quayle, Lieut, Madras R A, on duty, from Saugor.

MAY 24.

McNair, Lieut Col, Bengal Dy Ast Genl (for Musketry), on furlough, from Dum Dum.

DEPARTURES—MAY 24.

Gordon, Lieut Col, Bengal Meywar Bheel Corps, on furlough, to England.
Pipon, Captain, Bombay R A, on duty, to England.
Taylor, Col, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Peget, Lieut Col, Bengal 5th P Cavalry, on furlough, to England,
Algar, Major, Bengal 6th Rifles, on duty, to England.
McNair, Lieut Col, Bengal Dy Ast Genl (for Musketry), on furlough, to England.
Leckie, Captain, Bombay 55th Regt, on leave, to Kurrachee.
DesVaeaux, Lieut Col, Bombay 5th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

## PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

*(Punjab Government Gazette, May 20.)*

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr R H Heenan, Ex Engr, Bhawalpur State, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days, with effect from the 20th April 1875.

The following persons are appointed members of the Municipal Committee of Majitha, in the Amritsar district, for a period of two years:—

Sardar Kehr Singh, Majithia; Ala Singh, Zaildar; Mohar Singh, Lambardar; Basawa Singh, Mya Ram, and Chand Mal, Nihal Singh, Pundit Bhawani Das, Rahim Ju.

Lt-Col J C Millar, Cantonment Mag Jullundar, has obtained thirty days' subsidiary leave on full pay to enable him to appear before a medical board at Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th May 1875.

Mr J R Maconachie, Asst Comr, Dalhousie, is invested, under the provisions of Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with power to try summarily all the offences mentioned in Section 222 of the said Code.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 16th April 1875, consequent on the retirement of Lt-Col J R G G Shortt:—

Mr G R Elsmie, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to be Depy Comr, 2nd class; Mr R T Burney, Asst Comr, 1st class, to be Depy Comr, 3rd class; Mr J Frizelle, Asst Comr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comr, 1st class; Mr J W Gardiner, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comr 2nd class.

The following promotions are made, with effect from the 21st April 1875, consequent on the retirement of Lt-Col H J Hawes:—

Col T W Mercer, Depy Comr, 2nd class, to be Depy Comr, 1st class.

Lieut-Col T F Forster, Depy Comr, 3rd class, to be Depy Commr, 2nd class.

Maj F M Birch, Asst Comr, 1st class, to be Depy Comr, 3rd class.

Mr W M Young, Asst Comr, 2nd class, to be Asst Comr, 1st class.

Mr R W Trafford, Asst Comr, 3rd class, to be Asst Comr, 2nd class.

Lieut A deC Rennick, Asst Comr, Hoshiarpur, is appointed to officiate as Cantonment Magistrate of Jullundur during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J C Millar, with effect from the forenoon of the 8th May 1875.

Lt-Col W G Davies, Additional Comr of the Jullundur Division, is appointed to officiate as Comr and Supdt of the Delhi Division, during Col Cracroft's absence on privilege leave, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th May 1875.

Mr T W Smyth, Offg Comr and Supdt, Delhi Division, reverted to the charge of the Delhi district, relieving Mr G L Smith on the forenoon of the 14th May 1875.

Mr C P Elliott will continue to officiate as Additional Comr of the Jullundur Division during Lt-Col Davies' absence at Delhi.

Mr E H Harrison, Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety days, with effect from the forenoon of the 17th May 1875.

The Reverend S H Beamish, Chaplain of Jullundur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-one days, from the 7th June 1875, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W McG Drysdale, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Sialkot, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Umballa.

Mr L N Broome is transferred from the Gurgaon to the Delhi district.

Mr H H S Rotton is transferred from the Lahore to the Gurgaon district.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The leave in extension of privilege leave granted to Lt-Col W H Paget, Comdt, 5th Punjab Cavalry, in Punjab Ord r, No 170, dated 21st Oct 1874, will date from the 6th Sept 1874 instead of the 7th Sept as stated.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Government of India's Notification No. 155, dated 25th March 1875, Captain B Lovette, CSI, RE, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, is temporarily posted to the Hazara Division.

To be temporary Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from 16th September 1874:—

Colonel E N Sandilands, Staff Corps, vice Mr William Purdon, absent on furlough.

Mr L J Lincoln, Office of Chief Engineer and Secretary to Government, Punjab, Public Works Department, who was appointed clerk, 2nd Class, 3rd grade on probation, in Gazette Order No 4158 dated the 11th November 1873, is confirmed in his appointment.

Mr L B Bean, Ex Engr, 3rd Division Lahore and Peshawur Road, was allowed two years' furlough to Europe and thirty days' preparatory leave under Sections 7 and 9, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, from the afternoon of the 6th April 1875.

Mr G H Dupuis, Ex Engr, to officiate as Ex Engr of the 3rd Division, Lahore and Peshawar Road, of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 6th April 1875.

## VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1216 Ardenlea, Davis—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1153 Woodburn, Stockdale—F. Muir & Co.

FOR LONDON VIA KURRACHEE.

1235 Agra (s), Street—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL. VIA CAPE.

1365 Ashgrove, McLaren—N. Maneckjee & Co.
1697 Blair Atholl, Taylor—W. Nicol & Co.
970 Bargany, Gent—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1194 Centurion, Widdicombe—Gaddum & Co.
1241 City of Richmond, Starkie, N. Maneckjee & Co.
1385 Cumeria, Brown—N. Manockjee.
1497 Dreadnought, Fry—M. Nusserwanjee.
1165 Gatincan, Corkhill—Lawrence & Co.
1433 Grampian, Copeland—Lawrence & Co.
1820 Louisa Fletcher, Paterson—M. Nusserwanjee.
609 Phrenologist, Connel—E. Latham & Co.
1167 Sandringham, Boyd—W. Nicol & Co.
1370 Stowell Brown, Anderson—Lawrence & Co.

VIA CANAL.

804 Arthur (s), Mitchell—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1743 Atlanta (s), Sham—B. & A. Hormusjee.
1226 Bellona (s) Rhodes—Lyon & Co.
1307 Blenheim (s), Brinsen—McCulloch Browne & Co.
1666 Cella (s), Harris—Remington & Co.
1452 Macedonia, Livid—W. & A. Graham & Co.
2128 Palestine (s), Owens—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR VENICE, &c.

1036 China (s), Brooks—P. & O. Co. Mails 11th June
1139 Geelong (s), Fraser—P. & O. Co.—Mails, 31st May.

FOR CHINA, &c.

1482 Columbian (s), Briscoe—P. & O. Co.
1738 Venetia (s), Angove—P. & O. Co.

FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDERS.

1176 Majestic, Minot—Farnham & Co.
1329 Pearl of India, Stirling—Finlay, Muir & Co.

FOR GENOA &c.

1391 Batavia, Crouo—C. Grondona.

FOR MARSEILLES.

865 Boadicea, Walker—Lawrence & Co.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

114 Ceylon, Hector—P. and O. Co.
2119 Pera (s), Methven—P. and O. Co.

UNITED KINGDOM OR NEW YORK.

1350 Reporter, Spring—Tudor & Co.

FOR JAVA.

1001 St. Hilda, Kennedy—The Captain.

FOR MOULMEIN.

410 Milo, Chract—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR MAURITIUS.

303 St. Saliac, Dautre—The Captain.

FOR RICE PORTS.

898 Luizi Accame, Repette—C. Grondona.
1199 Royal Family, Fowler—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR DAMKIRK.

1353 Harald Haarfager (s), Heitberg—McCulloch Browne & Co

FOR HULL.

436 Trevanion, Whatley—The Captain.

FOR MADRAS COASTS.

653 Harold, Smith—Wallace & Co.

NOT FIXED.

445 Liberator, Watson—The Captain.
745 Northumberland, Saudrias—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
775 Rozario, Puddicombe—Finlay Muir & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

155 Futty Mobaruck, Nacoda.
1140 Lord Clyde, Ellis—R. Framjee.
100 Mahi, Nacoda.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gunboat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia, James—(Harbour Defence.)
130 Arrow (s)—(Schooner.)
Auckland (s)—(Hulk.)
Augusta—(Schooner.)
428 Clyde (s;—(Gun Boat.)
182 Constance, Chapman—(Surveying Schooner.)
Elphinstone—(Police Hulk.)
Fanny—(Schooner.)
Georgiana—(Schooner.)
130 Hercules—(Steam Tug)—Trinity House.
187 Magdala, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
Semiramis—(Hulk.)

## POSTAL NOTICES.

ZANZIBAR, NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, DELAGOA AND TABLE BAY.

| | 7 P.M. | | | 7 P.M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday | June 4 | Monday | July | 30 |
| „ | July 2 | „ | Aug. | 27 |

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope, will also be subject to an increase from 4 anna to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered not for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being annas per cover.

## NOW READY.

## THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION

OF

## MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

*Price to Subscribers, Rs. 2 per Copy; by Post, Rs. 2-4. Subscribers are requested to remit the Price of the Copies subscribed for on delivery of the Books, as it is inconvenient to make out bills for such small amounts.*

*Price to Non-Subscribers, Rs. 3.*

CONTENTS:

INTRODUCTION.

REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.

RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
- Report of the European Commissioners.
- Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

We have endeavoured, in compiling this Record, to make it as complete as possible; and with this object in view we have prefixed to the report of Mulharrao's Trial an Introduction giving a sketch of the history of Baroda from the conquest of the State by the Mahrattas under Peelajee Gaekwar down to the deposition of Mulharrao. In the Introduction is embodied the chapter of Mr. Aitchison's work (*Treaties, Engagements, and Sunnuds*, Vol. 6) describing the relations between the Gaekwars and the British Government from the accession of the dynasty founded by Peelajee down to the closing years of the reign of Khunderao.

We have also included in the publication the material portions of the Report of General Meade's Commission of 1873, which has not yet been published in India, although the recommendations of that Commission have been made the ground of the action taken by Her Majesty's Government in dethroning Mulharrao.

Our short-hand report of the proceedings before the Commission of 1875 is much more full than any that has appeared elsewhere; and the notes both of the evidence and of the speeches of counsel have been carefully revised.

The Reports of the Commissioners of 1875, the Resolution of the Government of India, and the several Proclamations issued by the Government of India with reference to the poisoning case, are all given in full; and we believe that the Record contains all the official documents necessary to illustrate the history of the Revolution recently accomplished at Baroda.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

LOUIS—May 21st, at No. 57/1, Free School Street, Calcutta, the wife of J. Louis, Esq, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LEITCH—HOLT—May 20th, at St. Paul's Chathedral, Henry Joseph Leitch, to Ada Holt.

DEATHS.

BOODRIE—May 17, at the residence of her son, R. P. Trezevant, 87 Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, Mrs. Margaret Boodrie, of Epilepsy, aged 53 years.

HOLGUETTE—May 14th, at Calcutta, of Anoemia and Fever, after child-birth, Mathilde Victoire, the beloved wife of E. W. Holguette, Esq., of Serampore, aged 41 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

# The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 25, 1875.

As the Member for Elgin has satisfied himself by a personal—if hurried—visit to this country that the Government of India is the best and strongest of all possible Governments, we suppose there is nothing left for the British nation but to rest in the happy belief that its tenure of India is as secure as that of the Isle of Man. Few persons, however, who have had a longer and closer acquaintance with India than Mr. Grant Duff can boast of will be disposed to support that gentleman's views regarding the present political state of the country. Never since the Queen assumed the direct Government of India has there been so little apparent excuse for indulgence in the optimism to which officials are naturally prone. Sir Henry Rawlinson has said that "we might "safely hold out the hand to Russia "and welcome her to the Indus, *if* we could "indeed make the people of India feel "that their interests were identical with our "own, and that an invader from the north "would be a scourge rather than a deliverance "to the country;" but the recent outburst of hatred to British rule in Western India shows that the condition Sir Henry speaks of is impossible of fulfilment. Loyalty, in the English sense of the term, ought not to be expected from the natives; and, however strong may be the ties of material interest binding a people not to aid in overthrowing a foreign Government under which trade and industry flourish, they are sure to be snapped in a moment when the popular imagination is once fired by the hope of re-establishing native dynasties and recovering an independent national existence. The great secret of the general submission of India to our arms lay in the indifference of all but the adventurous and disorderly classes of the population as to who their rulers might be, provided only peace and order were restored to the land. Wearied by the cruel and ceaseless exactions of a succession of native tyrants whose forces, as may be seen from the graphic description in *Pandurang Hari* of the state of a Mahratta army at the beginning of this century, resembled hordes of banditti rather than disciplined troops, the people whose peaceful earnings were drained by these blood-suckers were dead to all feelings of patriotism, and only sighed for the protection of a strong Government which would enable the husbandman and the trader to enjoy some of the fruits of their own toil, no man making them afraid. Since those days, however, a new generation has sprung up, which cannot by personal experience contrast English with Mussulman or Mahratta rule, and which, owing to the education given it by its foreign rulers, is largely imbued with the sentiment of nationality and the desire for self-government. The inevitable tendency of a liberal education, and especially of an education in which the study of English literature holds a prominent place, is to create a belief that the master-passion of every nation worthy of the name is an ardent love of freedom; and it is idle to expect that this tendency will be checked in its working by the sense of gratitude of the people of India towards the benevolent rulers who allow them to enjoy the blessings of education. In writing some days ago about the Brahmins we took the liberty of remonstrating with the educated natives for turning against the British Government the weapons with which that Government had itself been good-natured enough to furnish them; and a Brahmin who edits a native paper has, in reply to this censure, declared that he and his class have been educated at the cost not of the Government but of the tax-payers, and that they, therefore, owe the Government nothing. It seems, therefore, as if the Government is not likely to get credit even for its good intentions, for the educated natives will not pause to reflect that a dynasty of native barbarians would probably spend the money of "Indian tax-payers" in other ways than in raising up for its own annoyance a host of enlightened agitators.

Besides, it must be owned that the educated natives whose faculties have been trained in English schools and colleges have legitimate grounds of dissatisfaction with a Government which awakens and stimulates their ambition and then sternly refuses to indulge it. No one likes to have his appetite provoked to the highest pitch of desire, and then to be set down to a Barmecide feast. Yet the Indian Government, while professing to throw open to natives the road to the highest posts in the civil administration of the country, practically shuts them out from all but subordinate appointments. Does not this contrast between the theory and the practice of the Government account for a good deal of the bitterness with which it is regarded? And would it not be the wiser and safer course to abandon hypocritical pretences of equality, and to tell the natives frankly what everyone knows to be the truth, that it is essential to the security of the English Empire in India to have all but a small proportion of the chief civil offices in the country filled by Englishmen? But, the philanthropists will say, this would be surrendering our only chance of ever making our rule truly national and rooting it in the loyal affection of the people of India. No doubt it would; and, at the risk of being reproached with narrowness of political vision, we maintain that real statesmanship must concern itself with facts, and that of all Governments the Government of India can least afford to give the rein to false sentiment. The pernicious doctrine of equality keeps the Government from recognizing the fact that it must depend for existence on the strength of the English element of the population of India; so that, even up to the present day, when our rule has been established in the country for a century, and when hundreds of healthy hill sites in all parts of the Peninsula ought to be occupied by military-agricultural colonies of hardy settlers from England who might be responsible in time of need for controlling the native population, it is nevertheless hardly an exaggeration to say that, beyond the limits of the Presidency towns and the camps garrisoned by British troops, the Government does not know where to look for a single well-wisher. There are a number of officials who fancy that they can rely on natives whom they take care only to feed with smooth words; but the most capable men in the Government service, the men who observe and think for themselves, and who are not merely industrious and blameless permanent clerks, are usually the first to admit that our rule has no hold on the people, and that the estrangement between the governing class and the governed nation becomes every year more fixed and intense. This is not the fault of the officials individually. We daresay Mr. Grant Duff is on the whole justified in maintaining that "the competitive system has given men of "a higher average to the Civil Service than "were formerly obtained from Haileybury." We have never joined in the vulgar outcry against "competition-wallas," and we are, on the whole, indifferent to the various schemes proposed for improving the qualifications of candidates for the Indian Civil Service. Instead of sending the young men to a special college at Oxford, at which they would incur great risk of being converted into perfect prigs, we would demand of each of them a certificate of proficiency as a volunteer, or would have them serve for a year in the Regular Army if the one year's system were introduced in England; and we would send them for another year to Owen's College at Manchester, where, besides getting as much culture as they could wish for, they would have an opportunity of learning something of the men who by their wealth, their intelligence, and their public spirit have shaped the policy of England for nearly half a century, and who are now too often misunderstood and slandered by Indian Civilians. But, whatever changes may be made in the system of selecting men for the Indian Civil Service, the radical defect of the Service can never be cured so long as it remains a close corporation, having no interests or sympathies in common with the people of India; and Mr. Grant Duff cannot lay claim to the title of a statesman, if he imagines that a Government which is supported only by a foreign bureaucracy can have in it any element of permanence.

But our military position in India is, no doubt, as Mr. Grant Duff says, "immensely strong"—stronger of late years than it ever was before, stronger probably than was that of the Austrians in Italy before 1859. For the people are everywhere in British territory disarmed, and all the important positions in the country are garrisoned by British troops. Granting the unpopularity of our rule, we do not believe that any national uprising against the English would have the smallest chance of success unless the insurgents were aided by a foreign Power able to provide ample occupation for the white troops on the North-West Frontier. But a war with Russia would put a terrible strain on the resources of the Government of India. It would be necessary, in waging such a war, to withdraw the British garrisons from the interior of the country, and to rely for the maintenance of internal peace almost wholly on the fidelity and efficiency of the Native Army. As to the efficiency of that Army, Mr. Grant Duff states on the authority of Lord Napier of Magdala that "the "Native Army was never more fit than now for "the uses for which it is intended." We know that Lord Napier is at variance on this point with three-fourths of the regimental officers of the Native Army itself, who assert that its organization must break down if put to the proof of active service; and it is probable that these officers are better acquainted than Lord Napier can be with the actual state of the regiments, while, even if they are wrong in their opinion, it is to them we have to look to fight our battles, and the mainspring of success is broken when the officers have not perfect confidence in themselves and their men. We will only add on this point that, so far as we are aware, Lord Napier has never offered any good answer to the significant criticism passed by Lord Sandhurst on the present organization of the Native Army, that, if the Abyssinian War had lasted six months longer, it would have been necessary to indent on England for officers. The fidelity of the Native Army is a subject which requires more delicate handling. In the disturbed state of the country from the middle of last century down to the dissolution of the Mahratta Empire, the combined attractions of regular pay and wars of conquest made the military service of the East India Company very popular with the natives; and, even when the British Power had been consolidated, the reign of peace was broken by wars at frequent intervals up to the annexation of the Punjab twenty-five years ago. Since that time the sepoy's love of glory and high pay has remained ungratified, and the canker of peace is supposed to have had no slight influence in increasing the discontent which culminated in the military revolt of 1857. Our wonderful luck then enabled us to make use of our old foes, the Sikhs, by giving them their revenge on the sepoys; but it is questionable if since 1857 a good deal has not been done to efface serviceable antipathies of race among the soldiers of the Native Army, while petty and ill-judged economies and the slow promotion of a time of peace have undoubtedly weakened the old zeal of the military classes of the population to enter the British Service. It is, therefore, possible that, in trusting to the Native Army as it is now to guard the peace of the country and overawe the native States while the British troops were engaged on the frontier, we should be leaning on a broken reed. While, then, the apparent strength of our civil and military administration in India may easily captivate the eye of a traveller who sees everything through official spectacles, the capability of the Government to withstand serious aggression must seem to impartial observers to be fairly open to controversy.

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is an old adage, "scratch me and I'll scratch you," well exemplified in your correspondents, "Assured" and "Practical Accountant's," letters in your issues of the 22nd and 24th inst.

"Assured" must know precious little about the subject he is writing about when he states that "there has been a great deal said on the subject of the hardship policy-holders have to endure when the company fails in which they happen to be assured, but after long consideration I find that the actual loss amounts to very little."

This is most fallacious reasoning. In all except good young lives, recently assured, in a company that fails, the result is simply ruinous. For instance—

(1). To good lives, who have been assured for years, they have to pay a considerably higher premium when re-assuring in another office, to say nothing of the shock they receive, at the failure of the company they so much depended upon.

(2). To lives that have deteriorated since they assured the chances are they will be rejected, or, if accepted at all, it will be at a very extravagant premium, which the proposer does not care to pay; hence his life remains unassured, and the benefits he expected his family to derive are gone.

(3). To the executors of death claimants, the pittance they recover by way of dividend is something to remember.

But why does an assurance company fail at all? Simply through mismanagment at the head office. The branches may be conducted all right, still they cannot keep the company from failing, if at the head office the directors and officers of the company go in for extravagant management, such as spending about £100,000 in starting, organizing and promoting the company, when under £2,000 is considered ample; and, in fact, it is all very fine to write about the new system, but without economy and careful management it is much worse than the old, simply because you cannot depend upon it, and when, from the causes above explained, the company gives way, the Court of Chancery steps in, and demands all the funds to be sent home for the benefit of the joint creditors, as was the case in the Albert and European.

What we want, and have got in our local company, "The Oriental Government Life Assurance Company Limited," is a company started economically by gentlemen on whom we can thoroughly depend, not for their own individual interests, but the good of the public, and pledged to economy in the future, with all the features and conditions possessed by the "Positive," and many others of the greatest importance which that company has not got—

(1). Prohibiting Amalgamations.
(2). Allowing policy-holders a voice in the management.

If these conditions were in force in every assurance company, there would be very little chance of it coming to grief, and the public would soon regain confidence in life assurance, which is one of the greatest blessings of our day. Nothing can be safer when honestly and prudently conducted, with the safeguards possessed by our young and vigorous "Oriental;" and if it will only adopt the plan recently suggested in your able article, when reviewing this under average scheme, I make bold to say, it will soon become the leading life assurance company in this or any other country, from its inaugurating such sound principles.

It is all "bunkum" to talk of the Positive plan with their extravagant management, and the system of charging English premiums for Indian risks, without any plan to fall back upon to save them, when the rate of mortality exceeds their expectation.—I am, &c.

THEM'S MY POSITIVE SENTIMENS.

## BOMBAY.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Singapore and Hongkong per extra s. s. Columbian, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day at 10 A.M.

THE SASSOON REFORMATORY.—Luximon Mahadoo, aged 12 years, was yesterday committed to the above institution by Mr. P. Ryan, he having been found guilty of stealing a silver neck ornament.

STEALING A PIECE OF CLOTH.—Oomer Jetha for this offence was yesterday sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the instance of Oomah Rungordee.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Two cart-drivers were yesterday fined Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 respectively, for driving their bullocks in a rash and negligent manner, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the charge was heard.

THE O'BRIEN FAMILY FUND.—We have received Rs. 50 from Mr. Elphinstone, of Rutnagherry, on account of the O'Brien Family Fund. The money has been forwarded to Mr. Kirkham, the Honorary Secretary.

DRUNKENNESS.—Three seamen were yesterday fined in the mitigated penalties of 4 annas for the first two and 8 annas for the third prisoner for this offence, by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom they were charged by Constables Ingram and Thomas.

STEALING A WATCH.—Keshow Ramchunder was brought before Mr. P. Ryan yesterday and charged with having stolen a watch and other things, the property of different persons, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

STEALING GOLD.—Khanchand Myachand was yesterday sentenced to four months' hard labour by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Girgaum Police Court, for having stolen a piece of gold, value Rs. 21, the property of Vishnu Christna.

TRESPASS.—Abdool Kadur Shaik Rahaim was yesterday charged at the Girgaum Police Court with having wilfully trespassed in the house of Mr. Nowrojee Ardaseer Wadia, without lawful excuse, and was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Seven Hindoos, described as grooms, were yesterday remanded to take their trial on Monday next, they being charged with having committed an aggravated assault upon Bhewa Ladoo, who is now in hospital suffering from injuries inflicted by the prisoners.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Oomer Abba was yesterday convicted on two charges, first of having stolen gold and silver ornaments, value Rs. 45, and, secondly, of having committed a breach of trust in respect of 27 pieces of silk goods, value Rs. 49, and was, on being found guilty, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment by Mr. P. Ryan, before whom the case was heard.

K. S. B.—A correspondent writes as follows:—"Could you please ascertain the meaning of the motto *Sic itur ad astra* which appears on a crest I enclose?" To this question we offer the following reply, "exciting no envy or jealousy," he had every one's good word, and accommodating himself to the humours of all, all were disposed to befriend him:—*Sic itur ad astra*, that is to say, *such is the way to immortality*.

THE LOTTERY HOUSES CASE.—On Saturday last at the Girgaum Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, this matter was again brought on for hearing. Seven of the defendants were absent, and of the remaining fourteen, four pleaded guilty. Mr. Sorabjee Bezonjee was retained on behalf of the defendants, but he not appearing, Mr. Venayakrao acted on their behalf.

Mr. Price handed the Magistrate a Government resolution authorising the prosecution. Several witnesses were then examined who deposed to the facts of the case, the manner in which the lotteries were drawn, &c. Mr. Venayakrao, on behalf of his clients, argued that they were only the paid agents of certain Chinamen, and asked for an adjournment to procure evidence. His Worship accordingly remanded the case until the 26th inst. (to-morrow) and the defendants were bound over to appear on that day in their own recognizances for the sum of Rs. 1,000 each.

A PARSEE ASSAULTED BY HIS SON.—At one o'clock A.M. yesterday morning, Mr. C. P. Cooper took the declaration of Rustomjee Jeewajee, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, his life being considered in danger, in consequence of his son having assaulted him with a weapon. The declaration was to the following effect: The prisoner is my son. About twenty days ago he came here from Kurrachee, and for four or five days lived in my house. After that he went away, but used to come to my house and stay four or five minutes and then go away again. This night I was in the shop of Cooverjee Maistry, and while there my wife came and gave me certain information. In consequence of which I returned to my house. On my way there I gave certain information to the police. On reaching my house I found a crowd in front of it. I passed through the crowd and went up to the prisoner, my son, and caught him by the collar of his jacket and asked him what was the matter. He turned round and struck me twice in the stomach. I called out "catch him, catch him," but he ran away. I found that I was bleeding where the prisoner had struck me. Mr. O'Connor (police inspector) came soon afterwards and he had me brought here. I saw nothing in the prisoner's hand when he struck me. It was dark and there was a great disturbance. Since he returned to Bombay, he once or twice threatened to strike me and members of my family.

The prisoner is under arrest pending the plaintiff's recovery or otherwise.

THE LATE PARSEE BONE-SETTER.—The native community has had occasion to mourn the death yesterday of one of its prominent as well as useful members, Mr. Bhimjee Jewanjee, the widely known Parsee bone-setter of Bombay, who died at his residence in the Fort on Sunday evening at the age of sixty-five. He was a very popular man not only in his own section of the native community, but also among the Mahomedans and Hindoos, by whom his generous disposition and sympathising good nature were largely appreciated. He was especially kind to the poor, and always willing to render gratuitous assistance in cases of accidents to their limbs. He enjoyed the largest practice in the particular branch of his profession to which he had devoted a life-time. For many years he was employed by Government in connection with H. M. Dockyard; and his successful treatment of cases of accident to several well-known citizens, including the late Mr. Murphy, the late Mr. John Connon, Sir Bartle Frere, and other European gentlemen, brought him prominently into public notice. A general subscription was at one time raised in the native community to present him a purse as a mark of the appreciation of his services to the public; but the amount collected, about half a lac of rupees, was, we are told swamped with the wreck of a firm of Parsee merchants, with whom it had been deposited for safe custody. The large funeral party which assembled at the residence of the deceased yesterday morning, when his remains were carried to the Tower of Silence, testified to the esteem in which he was held especially by the middle and poorer classes of natives.

## THE MURDEROUS ATTACK ON MR. KEENE.

THE sudden and murderous attack which was made on Mr. Keene, at Bhan, near Sehwan, the occurrence of which has been already announced in two telegrams that we have published, took place at night whilst he was lying asleep. The first intimation Mr. Keene had was from a heavy stone falling on his bed which woke him, he then jumped up and saw his servant, named Munkoo, standing by the bed. Munkoo immediately cut at him with a sword he held in his hand and inflicted a deep wound on the temple, his ear was also cut and two main arteries were cut open. Three other wounds he also received, one of which cut off one of the fingers of his left hand. A native doctor was speedily in attendance who closed the severed arteries and thus saved Mr. Keene's life, for otherwise he must have bled to death. Munkoo managed to escape and is still at large, though he has been traced to Dadur, 40 miles from Sehwan, and it is to be hoped he will soon be in custody. No cause is given for this attack, and it is difficult yet to assign any, for Mr. Keene is spoken of as a very amiable young man, 21 years of age, and not likely to have given his servant such offence as to have caused him to make this murderous attack on him. The occurrence took place as far back as the 12th instant in the verandah of the building in which Mr. Keene was living.

## POONA ANNUAL REGATTA, 1875.

THE Committee of the Poona Boat Club have much pleasure in announcing that the Poona Annual Regatta will be held on September 1st, 3rd, and 6th. Subject to any alteration hereafter to be notified, if necessary, the following Races will be included in the

FOUR-OARED RACES.

I.—CHALLENGE FOURS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For Silver Cups and the Challenge Medals. Distance 1 mile.

II.—CIVILIAN CHALLENGE CUP.—Open to Members of the Poona Boat Club only. Each Crew to come under one of the following denominations:—

1.—British Military.
2.—Indian Military.
3.—Civil Services.
4.—"Independents" or members not belonging to any of the above classes.

For the Silver Challenge Cup, to be held by the winners. Presented by the winners of the Sassoon Cup, 1871. Silver Cups will also be given to the Winning Crew, from the Fund. Entrance Rupees Fifty per Boat. Distance 1 mile.

Present holders.—The "Civilian" Crew, winners of Civilian Challenge Cup, 1874.

III.—LADIES' FOURS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. The Crews to be selected by the Committee after the first day's Races. Entrance Rupees Twenty-five per Boat. Distance ¾ mile. For Tankards.

IV.—SCRATCH FOURS.—Usual condition as in former P. B. C. Regattas. Entrance Rupees twenty per Boat. Distance ½ mile. For Tankards.

PAIR OARED RACES.

I.—SENIOR PAIRS.—Open to Members of any Indian Boat Club. Entrance Rupees Twenty per Boat. For Silver Cups. Distance ¾ mile.

II.—JUNIOR PAIRS.—Open to members of the Poona and Kirkee Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Pairs, Senior Sculls, or the Challenge Fours, or who have never won the Junior Pairs in any former Regattas for Tankards. Entrance fifteen Rupees per Boat. Distance ½ mile.

SCULLING RACES.

I.—SENIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of any Indian Boat Club. For a piece of plate. Entrance Rupees Ten. Distance 1 mile.

II.—JUNIOR SCULLS.—Open to members of the Poona and Kirkee Boat Clubs, who have never entered for the Senior Sculls, or the Challenge Fours, or who have never won the Junior Sculls in any former Regattas. Entrance Rupees Five. Distance ½ mile. For Tankards.

PONTOON RACES, &c.

Further particulars will be published hereafter.

R. B. JOYNER,
Hon. Secretary, Poona Boat Club.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE JACOBABAD RACES, 1875-76.

STEWARDS.—W. Foxton, Esq., Captain F. Humfrey, Captain E. Reynolds, Captain G. B. Simpson, Captain H. C. Seton, and Captain A. M. Hogg, and C. Lucas, Esq.
H. C. Hogg, Esq.,—Honorary Secretary.

### FIRST DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The "Jacobabad Derby."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 7 lbs. extra; twice or oftener, 12 lbs. One mile and a quarter.

Nomination on 1st October ... Rs. 20
„ „ December ... „ 30

when the race will close and name.

SECOND RACE.—"The Upper Sind Purse."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Country-breds. Weight for age raised 1 stone. Horses 14-2 and under allowed 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

THIRD RACE.—"The Trial Stakes.—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B's Weight for age and class raised 3½ stone. One mile and a half.

Nomination on 1st October ... Rs. 20
„ „ December ... „ 30

when the race will close and name.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Scurry."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all Horses. ½ mile. Entrance Rs. 10. A sweepstakes of Rs. 5 for all horses declared to start to go to 2nd horse. Arabs to carry 10 stone; C. Bs. 10st. 7 lbs. Colonials 12st. A horse entered for this race is debarred from entering for any other flat race during the meeting except the "Makeshift Purse."

FIFTH RACE.—"The Colonial Stakes."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Colonial Horses. Weight for age and class raised 7 lbs.; Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra; twice 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 25 added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 50 for all horses declared to start.

### SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—"The Frontier Cup."—Rs. 500 from the Fund, added to a sweepstakes of Rs. 20 for all horses declared to start. For all horses weight for age and class raised 3 stone, and no further. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice, 10 lbs; oftener, 1 stone. Two miles.

Nomination on the 1st August ... Rs. 20
„ „ 1st October ... „ 35
„ „ 1st December ... „ 50

to close and name on 1st December.

SECOND RACE.—"The Stewards' Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. A Handicap H. F. for all horses running on the 1st day. R. C. Entrance Rs. 25.

THIRD RACE.—"The Give and Take."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for age and inches raised 3½ stone. One mile and quarter. Entrance Rs. 20.

FOURTH RACE.—"The Galloway Plate."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all Galloways. Weight for inches raised 3½ stone. Winners once to carry 7 lbs extra; twice or oftener, 10 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

FIFTH RACE.—"The Welter."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all horses. Weight for class. Arabs to carry 10 st 7 lbs. One mile. Entrance Rs. 25.

### THIRD DAY.

FIRST RACE—"The Mixed Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. For all Arabs and C. B's. forced for winner (if Arab or C. B.) of "Derby," "Trial Stakes," and "Frontier Cap," at an entrance of Rs. 30. Optional to losers at an entrance of Rs. 15. One mile and a half.

SECOND RACE—"The Losers' Handicap."—For all horses that have started but never won during the meeting. Rs. 200 from the Fund. One mile. Entrance Rs. 20.

THIRD RACE—"The Makeshift Purse."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all horses that have not started during the meeting except in the "Scurry." Weight for class. Arabs to carry 10 stone. Winner of "Scurry" to carry 5 lbs. penalty. ¾ mile. Entrance Rs. 15.

FOURTH RACE—"Colonial Handicap."—Rs. 200 from the Fund. A handicap for all Colonial horses that have started during the meeting. One mile and a half. Entrance Rs. 20.

### FOURTH DAY.

FIRST RACE—"The Jacobabad Steeplechase."—Rs. 300 from the Fund. For all horses. Colonials to carry 12 st. 7 lbs; C. B's., 11 st. 7 lbs; Arabs 10 st. 7 lbs. Winners once to carry 5 lbs. extra, oftener, 10 lbs. Over about 3 miles of fair hunting country. Entrance Rs. 30.

SECOND RACE—"The Hurdle Race."—Rs. 100 from the Fund. For all horses. Weights as for "Jacobabad Steeplechase." Previous winners 7 lbs. extra. One mile. Entrance Rs. 10.

THIRD RACE—"The Mohari Stakes."—Rs. 150 from the Fund. For all horses. Over about a mile of fair Pig-sticking country. No made jumps. Weights as for "Jacobabad Steeplechase." Entrance Rs. 20.

### RULES.

1—The W. I. T. C. Rules of May 1873 to be enforced unless opposed to the published terms of a Race.

2—The Meeting will be held in December. The exact date will be notified hereafter.

3—In all Races, horses that have never started allowed 3 lbs.

4—Professional Jockeys to carry 3 lbs extra.

5—The decision of the Stewards to be final in all matters of fact, but on questions of Racing Law a reference will be permitted.

6—Every nominator of a horse or each member of a Confederacy to subscribe at least Rs. 30 to the Fund except for "Scurry" and "Makeshift Purse," for which Rs. 10 will be sufficient.

7—In case the Funds are insufficient a proportionate deduction will be made from the added money to each race. Should there be an excess of Funds, the Stewards have the power to increase the added money to any race at their discretion.

8—Winners of lotteries to pay 5 per cent. of the gross value of the lottery (Tickets and prices of Horses) to the Fund.

9—Owners of horses galloped on the Course to pay a Course Fee of Rs. 5 for each horse.

10—Any Jockey not riding in colors will be fined Rs. 10.

11—Any one making an objection, to be liable to a fine of Rs. 50 should the Stewards consider the objection a frivolous one.

12—Any one practising his horse over any of the jumps made for the Steeplechases will be disqualified from entering his horse in the Steeplechases.

13—Horses will be aged and measured by the Stewards on a day to be named hereafter.

14—All entrances, unless otherwise provided for in the terms of a Race, to be sent sealed to the Secretary by noon the day before the Race; all declarations to start by 6 P. M.

15—The whole of the added money will not be given for any Race unless three horses from separate stables start. If two horses start half the added money will be given. A horse walking over will receive entrance money and forfeits

16—If any Race does not fill, the Stewards will make such arrangements as may appear most conducive to support.

17—If four horses start for any race, the second horse to save his stakes.

HARDINGE C. HOGG,
Honorary Secretary, Jacobabad Races.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

# SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

## THE VICEROY'S LEVEE.

SIMLA, 24TH MAY.

**His Excellency the Viceroy's *levee* this morning at Peterhoff was well attended. Jutogh battery fired a royal salute at 12 o'clock from Peterhoff. Lord Northbrook gives a ball on the 28th instant.**

## MISCELLANEOUS.

LAHORE, 24TH MAY.

**Mr. Melville *alias* Abdool Rahman's death is contradicted.**

**The Bertola case has been dismissed by the Chief Court.**

**It is rumoured that Mr. Robertson, of Peshawur, gets the Lahore Small Cause Court Judgeship on the introduction of the judicial scheme.**

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE HALF-YEARLY REPORT OF THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

**The half-yearly Report of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company announces that owing to the reduction of the mail subsidies, and to the decrease generally in receipts, the profits are insufficient for the payment of an interim dividend.**

## THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY SCHEME FOR THE CIVIL SERVICE.

**Mr. Lowe, Professor Rogers, and the majority of the press oppose the recently proposed scheme for establishing a residence at Oxford for the special training of candidates for the Indian Civil Service.**

**The *Observer* announces that Lord Cadogan will succeed the Earl of Pembroke as Under Secretary for War.**

## DERBY BETTING.

LONDON, 24TH MAY.

**The following is the latest betting on the Derby :—**

6 to 4 against Galopin.
9 — 1 ——— Camballo.
100 — 9 ——— Repentance Colt.
100 — 8 ——— Woodlands.
100 — 6 ——— Balfe.
20 — 1 ——— Telescope.
50 — 1 ——— Claremont.

## SPANISH POLITICS.

MADRID, 23RD MAY

**Meetings have been held between the former Senators and Deputies. The result is that a coalition has been formed between the Monarchical and Liberal parties with the view of supporting the present Government.**

## THE TRIAL OF DUCHESNE.

BRUSSELS, 23RD MAY.

**The Liege tribunal has dismissed the charges brought against the Belgian subject Duchesne, accused of an alleged intention to make an attempt upon Prince Bismarck's life in September 1873. The result has created a great sensation at Berlin. Frequent religious disturbances are occurring throughout Belgium. The populace assault the pilgrims.**

## THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFT.

**The heavy mails of the 26th ultimo arrived at Southampton to-day.**

LONDON, 22ND MAY, AFT.

**The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.**

**The London Cotton Market has been quiet but unchanged.**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Fair Dhollera** | **5¼.** |
| **Oriental Bank shares** | **£46** |
| **Chartered do.** | **£15-10** |
| **Do. Mercantile shares** | **£22** |
| **Hongkong and Shanghai shares** | **£21** |
| **4 per cent. Rupee Paper** | **93** |
| **4½ do do** | **94** |
| **5½ do do** | **100** |
| **3 per cent. Consols for account** | **94⅛** |
| **5 per cent. French Rente, 1872** | **103¼** |
| **Bar Silver** | **56¾** |

**Arrivals—Pekin, Amcott and Black Watch.**

THE *Behar Herald* states that the temporary State Railway line from Bazitpur to Darbhanga is to be closed for the season after the 6th of June.

THE following G.O. has been issued with reference to rank and precedence :—"Sub-Inspectors of Army Schools rank as Lieutenants after Veterinary Surgeons."

THE accident that happened to Archdeacon Baly was not of a nature sufficiently serious to delay his tour for more than a few days. Mr. Baly has left Nynee Tal for Raneekhet.

THE printer and editor of the *Dacca Prakash* have escaped from the consequences of the libel suit instituted by the Secretary to the Noakhally Girls' School, by giving up the name of the writer of the libellous article, and by contributing, as a donation to the funds of the school the sum of Rs. 50.

THE case at Lucknow of Jackson *vs.* Davis, much talked of lately under the title of the "Pleader *cum* Barrister" case, has come before the Commissioner on appeal. Colonel Reid, in his judgment, said that under the circumstances, he reversed the Magistrate's order and acquitted the defendant. The fine of Rs. 50, if paid, to be refunded.

THE traffic receipts on the South Indian Railway for the week ending 8th May, 1875, were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 10,082-8-0, and for goods, &c., Rs. 7,148-5-4, making altogether Rs. 17,190-13-4, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 91-14-10. During the corresponding week in 1874, the receipts were Rs. 15,801-13-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 84-8-0.

THE traffic receipts on the Madras Railway for the week ending 8th May, 1875, were for passengers, &c., Rs. 51,616-11-2, and for goods, &c., Rs. 49,826-11-0, making altogether Rs. 121,463-6-2, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 141-8-8. During the corresponding week in 1874, the receipts were Rs. 74,775-14-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 87-2-5.

THE suit brought by Mr. O. de G. Burtola against the Secretary of State for India, in which he claims damages, amounting to about Rs. 39,000 for breach of contract, came on for final argument on Thursday last. Mr. Rattigan, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Government Advocate for the defence. From our special telegram in another column it will be observed that the case has been dismissed.

THE divorce suit—McCulloch *v.* McCulloch,—came on for hearing on Monday, the 17th instant, before Colonel Young, the District Judge, Lahore under Act IV. of 1869. The petitioner sued for a divorce from the respondent on the ground of his adultery, cruelty and desertion. There not being sufficient proof to support the charge of adultery, the Court granted a judicial separation on the ground of the respondent's desertion, which extended over two years.

THE *Englishman* :—"In spite of the proverb, honesty is not always the best policy, or only fools would be knaves. Still it is an unhealthy state of things which sets a premium on fraud. We referred the other day, in connection with the loss of a ship of the same name,—probably the identical ship,—to the refusal of Captain Stewart, as Lloyd's Surveyor, to pass the Alabama some time ago. It may, or may not be within the memory of our readers, that Captain Stewart prosecuted a native for offering him a bribe to induce him to close his eyes on that occasion. The case fell through at the sessions through a defect in the evidence, and the trial cost Captain Stewart the considerable sum of a hundred pounds. By not passing the Alabama as a good risk, Captain Stewart probably saved the local insurance offices about a hundred time that amount. Whether these offices are acquainted with the effect or not, we do not know; but the proceedings were so public as to leave them little excuse for ignoring it, and it seems to us to be not only their duty, but their interest, to see that a surveyor does not become a loser by attempting to check nefarious practices which touch their pockets."

A MEETING of the Association of Agricultural Engineers recently took place in London to discuss the question of exhibiting at Philadelphia. Ultimately the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That, looking to the prohibitory duties—from 30 to 40 per cent.—imposed by the United States upon English agricultural machinery, the Association of Agricultural Engineers recommends its members to hold aloof from the Philadelphia Exhibition, considering the imposition of prohibitory duties to be out of harmony with the objects of international exhibitions." Members of nearly the whole of the great firms, and many of the smaller ones, were present, and the feeling was that no good could accrue to the English makers for exhibiting, although it would unquestionably be of advantage to American makers to have best specimens of English makers displayed before their eyes. American machinery can be imported into England duty free; but as the English agricultural machinery is unrivalled, little beyond a few reapers and mowers is imported from America. It appears that the Canadian tariff also excludes English agricultural machinery by the excessive duties levied thereon.

THE London correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes as follows about two ex-barristers :—"A good deal of curiosity has been excited by an allusion which the Lord Chief Justice made in the course of the speech he delivered last week to the Drapers' Company, who dined him. He spoke there of a certain 'viper,' and there has been some discussion as to the identity of the viper to whom his Lordship alluded. Many have been of opinion that it is Dr. Kenealy, who was, it is hardly necessary to say, at one time on terms of considerable intimacy with the 'Chief'—but that is a mistake. The viper he had in his mind was, I am given to understand, on the best authority, no other than his former dear friend, Mr. Edwin James, ex-Q. C., who advertises in the paper that he 'advises upon all legal subjects and in matters of a private and confidential character.' Sir Alexander Cockburn and Mr. James were, until shortly before the time when the latter came to grief, like David and Jonathan, and knew all each other's affairs, some of them such as they would not like to have had proclaimed from the house-tops. Mr. James is now, however, a bitter enemy of the Lord Chief Justice, and it is he who has written the majority of the scandalous things which have, from time to time appeared about his Lordship, in the columns of the *Englishman*. Dr. Kenealy and Mr. James are now 'hand in glove,' and it would be difficult to say which hand is the dirtier of the two."

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab for the week ending 24th April, were 6,661, the number in the previous week being 6,348. There was no death registered under the head of cholera. Under the head of small pox were registered 493 deaths, of which no less than 166, or more than one-third of the whole number in the Province, were registered in the district of Gurgaon alone. Except the Peshawur district the districts on this side of the Sutlej continue to enjoy, as they did last year, marked immunity from small pox It is worthy of note that even the "Povinda traders" have learnt to appreciate the value of vaccination, and bring their children to Dera Ismail Khan in great numbers and from great distances to have the operation performed, and yet strange to say the Hindu propulation of Dera Ismail Khan, and more especially the Bannia class, shut their eyes to the advantages which the "Povindas" at great trouble secure for their children. The town of Ferozepore, in the Gurgaon district, is suffering very severely from small-pox. In Delhi 7 deaths from the disease were registered, in Ludhiana 11 and in Peshawur 16. The great city of Amritsar continues, thanks to the efficiency with which vaccination has been carried out in the last two years, to enjoy entire freedom from the disease. There was not a single death from the disease in the city. The death rate of many of the large towns was excessive; that of Sonipat was 73 per mile per annum. There were 372 male and 305 female births registered.

THE total deaths registered in the Punjab in the month of March last, were 26,554, the number in the previous month being 30,514. The death-rate of the month was 18, that of the previous month being 21 per mille per annum. Many districts show a marked improvement in health; thus in Shahpur the death-rate was 23, that of the previous month being 30 per mille; in Lahore the death-rate was 21, that of the previous month being 26; in Mooltan the death-rate was 21, that of the previous month being 25. On the other hand, a few districts show an increased death-rate. In this class the most conspicuous is Gurgaon, where the death-rate is increased from 21 in February to 23 per mille: the increase is apparently due to the development of an epidemic of small-pox. The death-rate of Sirsa, a dry, thinly inhabited district, is excessive, viz. 25. There were only 4 deaths registered under the head of cholera, and it is questionable whether they were genuine specimens of the disease. One thousand three hundred and ten deaths were registered under the head of small-pox; of these only 55 occurred in adults over 10 years of age. Small-pox in this country is almost entirely a disease of infant life; 407 deaths were registered under this head in the district of Gurgaon, or nearly one third of the whole small pox mortality of the Province, Umballa had 133 small-pox deaths; this was the only district, except Gurgaon, in which the small-pox deaths exceeded 100. The disease was mainly confined to the Trans-Sutlej districts, in which the prejudice against vaccination continues unabated.

THE following is a translation of the King of Burmah's proclamation to his people as translated for the *Rangoon Times* :—

We, the commissioners and military officers of the Kingdom of Burmah, do hereby notify and give the correct account of the circumstances, without any mixture of falsehood, for the information of those who are trading and residing in the Kingdom of Burmah, ruled by His Majesty of the Rising Sun, and of those that are trading and residing in the towns and villages belonging to the British Government.

In terms of the great friendship which existed between His Majesty of the Kingdom of the Rising Sun and the English Sovereigns, there was a treaty made between them; and to have the friendship lasted for the long generations to come, to give happiness to the traders, the poor, &c. in both countries, and to have the religion of both parties flourished, this the Government legally watched over and rendered their assistance; consequently the people of one country traded in another, and this increased their wealth.

During this happy state of things the public have heard from those wicked and unwise people who desire war a between the two countries, that there would be a war between the two nations in connection with the Karennee question, and that, in consequence, the Burmese Government have come down with necessary force, and that the English Government have arrived at Rangoon. Prome, Thayetmyo, and Toungboo with ships, boats filled with a complete force of soldiers, and that two more ships with regiments on board have arrived from Madras. Subsequently the merchants of the two countries felt much afraid, trading was stopped, and they have lost much advantage. The friendship existed for a long time between the two countries, the qualities of His present Majesty of the Kingdom of the Rising Sun in observing the Regal Laws practised by the former Phralaongs or *To be Gods* and good and excellent Kings, and looking upon his subjects as his own sons, and having mercy on them; the Kings not desiring to plunder other people's countries, his desire to continue the friendship which has been contracted; his endeavour to procure that which has not been contracted; the King's appointing Woondouk Maha Minhla Zyathoo, Ambassador, and sending him to the Governor General of India to settle that Karennee question; the Governor-General believing that the two countries would be on friendly terms, and his intention to send the far-sighted and clever Sir Douglas Forsyth to settle that question; the frequent despatch of embassies between the two countries; for these and many other reasons you should believe that there cannot be any war between the two nations which are so friendly to each other on account of that valueless Karennee affair, and that you should, without paying any further attention to the words of those unintelligent people who instigate war between the two countries, try to promote the interests of trade, and that you should go and come wherever you please

## ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Khiva, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Southampton *viâ* the Suez Canal, with the English Mails and the following additional passengers :—

For Southampton.—Mr. Wilbee.
For Brindisi.—Mr. and Lady A. Daniel, Captain Downing, and Mr. Bru.
For Venice.—Mr. Gat and Mr. Hullst.
For Gibraltar.—Mr. J. J. Macedo Couto.

## WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 24th May, 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind N. W., Ther. 89.

CARWAR, 24th May, 5 P.M.—Weather fine, wind W.N.W., Ther. 87, Bar. 29·79.

MANGALORE, 24th May, 4-50 P.M.—Weather fine, wind S. E. to S.W., Ther max. 87, min 78, W.B. 80 Bar 29·87.

VINGORLA, 24th May, 5 P.M.—Weather clear, wind S.W. Ther. 96.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, London, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For consumers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the world.

MUSTARD.—Taylor Brothers' celebrated "Challenge" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent process which prevents fermentation, and at the same time retains the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no other process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is specially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

## SELECTIONS FROM OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING REPORT OF SIR R. MEADE'S BARODA COMMISSION.

No. 1196, Political Department.

FROM Secretary to the Government of Bombay to Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

SIR,—I am now directed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to transmit, for the consideration of the Government of India, the Report submitted by the Commission appointed by His Excellency the Viceroy to inquire into the administration of the Government of the Gaekwar.

2. When this Government in the first instance decided to recommend the appointment of such a Commission, they were fully sensible of the serious character of the step recommended. They could not but perceive that such an investigation, if resolved upon, must be repugnant to all the notions which the Gaekwar might be expected to entertain of his own independent rights of sovereignty, and must be jealously watched by all the Native Rulers in India, who, while reaping the benefit of our protection, are left in the enjoyment, in a greater or less degree, of sovereign functions according to circumstances.

3. These considerations were not, however, in the opinion of this Government, sufficient to warrant them in disregarding the positive representations of the Resident, supported, as they were, by the less authentic but repeated rumours of the extreme misgovernment existing at Baroda. His Excellency in Council also ventured in the course of the correspondence to express in strong terms his opinion as to the responsibility resting on the British Government in India in respect of all such matters. He urged that as the British Government, in its capacity of paramount Power, invariably exerted itself to suppress disturbance, not only in its own territories but also in those of Native Princes—sometimes at their request—and as it thereby relieved them from all fear of being deposed by their own subjects for misgovernment, it did, in point of fact, assume to itself the moral responsibility for the continued abuse of power prevailing in any State, and was, therefore, bound to protect the people of such a State, almost, if not quite, as much as its own acknowledged subjects.

4. The Government of India, however, was not apparently prepared to take so broad a view of British responsibilities, and, in framing the instructions under which the Commission was appointed to act, declared its reluctance to interfere unnecessarily with the details of the administration of the Gaekwar, who was responsible for the good government of his country, and to whom the Viceroy in Council would look to take the necessary measures to redress individual grievances or remove evils that might be brought to his notice.

5. The Commission, therefore, entered upon their duties with this main direction before them; and, in the very laborious and careful inquiry which they have now brought to a close, they have evidently endeavored to discriminate, as far as was practicable, between the matters which it was their bounden duty to examine and those which they ought to leave to be dealt with in a proper manner by the Gaekwar and his Ministers.

6. The inquiries of the Commission were based on three Schedules of complaints submitted to them by the Resident, viz. :—

Schedule No. 1.—Complaints of British subjects.
Schedule No. 2.—Complaints of Baroda subjects of general misgovernment.
Schedule No. 3.—Miscellaneous complaints, and those similar to No. 2.

And the conclusions at which they arrived may be generally and fairly gathered from the language applied in their Report to the several acts of the Gaekwar and his Ministers which were investigated by them. They speak of reductions made, "rather apparently in a spirit of hate and vengeance than from a feeling of State necessity"—of proceedings towards wealthy individuals "highly arbitrary," and warranting the conclusion that they "have grounds for alarm and anxiety as to the security and freedom from molestation of themselves and their property." They say his (the Gaekwar's) proceedings "have been unusually harsh and severe towards his predecessor's relatives, and of a most sweeping and vindictive character towards his favourite followers and dependents." Again, his proceedings "have been highly arbitrary and in some instances very unjust, and of a character calculated to bring discredit on His Highness' administration, and to excite distrust and alarm among a large portion of the influential and respectable classes of the community." Again, "There is grave ground for the doubts expressed by the Resident as to the trustworthiness of the Durbar's statements and documents in matters in which it has an interest in suppressing the facts." Again, "The case being thus disposed of, the Commission can only record its opinion that it furnishes a horrible instance of the abuse of power and the suffering to which people are liable, directly consequent on the employment by the Durbar of unfit and untrustworthy men on such responsible posts." Again, "The employment of such persons must involve a very large amount of misgovernment within their respective charges, which probably never comes to the Durbar's knowledge. Where, as in the case of Bulwunt Rao Trimbak, they are proteges of any of the members of the Durbar, they appear to be practically subject to no real control, and to be able to do with impunity almost as they like." Again, "The Commission is further of opinion that the explanation given to it by the Durbar Agent in both these cases is altogether unsatisfactory, and in no way relieves the Maharaja from the grave and serious personal scandal involved in the shamefully oppressive treatment to which these poor women were subjected." And again, "The Commission can only form the opinion, that several cases of the description stated have undoubtedly occurred, involving an abuse of power on the part of the Maharaja and oppression by certain inferior Durbar officials and servants, which have brought a most serious scandal on the personal character of the Chief himself and the administration of which he is the head."

7. I have been directed to bring these passages prominently to notice, for the reason that His Excellency in Council regards them as establishing conclusively, that the Resident did his bounden duty in bringing the abuses to notice, that the appointment of the Commission was very necessary, and that the present administration of Baroda cannot reasonably be looked to to redress individual grievances or remove evils that may be brought to their notice.

8. The next question which presents itself is the means which ought to be, or which, it may be said, can be adopted for ensuring fairly good administration in the future. And the first step towards its solution will be the examination of the character of the Gaekwar and his Ministers as depicted in the Report. Of the Gaekwar himself the Commissioners say—"Still, making every allowance for the feelings that would naturally actuate a person of His Highness Mulharrao's disposition under such circumstances, it is impossible to avoid the conviction, from the vindictive nature of his proceedings towards so large a number of persons as in this instance, and his violent and spoliatory treatment of many of them, as also his measures towards certain bankers and Inamdars, and the general character in other important respects of his administration during the last three years, that he is not a Prince who can be reasonably expected to introduce, of himself, the change of system absolutely necessary to reform existing abuses, and to place the administration on a footing to entitle it to the confidence and support of the British Government, and the loyal and willing obedience of all its subjects." Of the Ministers the Commissioners observe—"Nor, however well-disposed His Highness might himself be to concur in the adoption of the measures necessary to this object, could they, in our opinion, be attempted with any prospect of success with the aid of his present Minister and principal officials, most of whom, so far as we can judge, are by no means of the class of men that should fill such responsible and important posts." And in an early part of the Report there is the following description of each of the chief persons of the Court :—"Of these persons the first two are His Highness' brothers-in-law. The Dewan is stated to be ignorant and inexperienced, and to be quite unfit for the responsible duties of his office. He has also the reputation of being very avaricious, and of having already amassed considerable wealth by taking improper advantage of his position.

NOTE.—The reductions amongst the Sirdar and Silledar classes alone, on the ground of their being "Khunderao's dependents," are admitted by the Durbar to have aggregated, within the last three years, Rs. 1,93,500 of annual charge.

"The Senaputty is favourably spoken of, but has probably little real influence.

"Of the members of the High Court—

"Govindrao Mama is not favourably spoken of.

"Balwuntrao Dev was formerly dismissed from the post of Karbharee of Lunawara for taking bribes, and bears an indifferent character in his present office. He is stated to have been fined and dismissed the service by the late Ruler for corrupt practices.

Bapubhai Daiashankar bears a good reputation, and is a respectable man.

Martandrao Anna is not well spoken of, but has little weight.

The Revenue Commissioner is regarded as a harsh authority in matters relating to his department, and is stated to have been accused of oppression and bribery.

The Sir Fouzdar appears to have been mixed up in several of the oppressive and irregular proceedings that have been the subject of complaint before the Commission, and is said to have been sentenced to imprisonment by the late Chief for taking bribes.

The Deputy Revenue Commissioner was formerly dismissed the service of the British Government, in connection with charges of misconduct and taking bribes. The popular opinion of this man is stated to be most unfavourable.

There appears to be nothing to remark regarding the Farnavis, but the Controller of the State Banks and Privy Purse is said to be regarded as an unscrupulous agent of the Maharaja's, and his name has been unavourably mentioned in connection with some of the cases that have come before the Commission.

"The opinions regarding the above-mentioned persons recorded in these remarks have been gathered partly from the Resident and partly from independent inquiries by ourselves."

9. His Excellency in Council, therefore, desires to express his concurrence in the opinion, likewise given in the Report, that under such circumstances as the present it is hopeless to look for any effectual measures of reform and improved government at the hands of the present Ruler and his advisers, and "that these can only be introduced through the intervention and under the auspices of the British Government." To this end it is essential, and indeed the least that can be done with a view to placing the administration on a footing to entitle it to the confidence and support of the British Government and the loyal and willing obedience of its subjects, that the Ministers and other officers above enumerated should be removed from office, and that the Minister be selected with reference to his administrative abilities and special qualifications for the post, and not liable to removal without the special orders of the British Government.

10. His Excellency does not forget that the Gaekwar has lately submitted to Government his selection for the post of Dewan of Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee. This gentleman stands high in the estimation of many persons both here and in England, and would no doubt make every effort in his power to introduce a better system of government. It is, therefore, to be regretted that certain circumstances altogether preclude the expectation of successful results from his endeavours.

At a late interview which he had with His Excellency the Governor he fairly admitted that he had not had the slightest practical experience in public affairs, though he had made them the subject of much study. He likewise stated that the present Dewan would remain about the person of the Gaekwar under the title of Pritinidhe, and that the four Parsee gentlemen from Bombay, to whom he proposed to entrust the four chief departments of the Government, would have associated with them the Ministers who are at this moment in charge. It would be difficult to imagine a worse arrangement. The Gaekwar and his agents would be enabled to shelter themselves behind Mr. Dadabhai's reputation, and he would be powerless for any reform of abuses.

11. This Government, therefore, hope that His Excellency the Viceroy in Council will be prepared to authorise them to recommend a fit person to the Gaekwar for nomination by him, on the understanding mentioned above. If this arrangement were sanctioned, the new Minister would be left to the exercise of his discretion as to the time and mode in which His Highness should be invited to introduce the necessary changes. The Resident would be instructed to give the new Minister all due support, and, as a rule, to transact all official business through him, and as far as possible, in the absence of special requests to the contrary from the Minister, to limit his transactions with the Gaekwar to visits of ceremony and ordinary social intercourse.

12. His Excellency in Council has thus endeavoured to explain the measures which he hopes may produce an improvement in the administration of Baroda, and which the Government of India may be induced to sanction.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Rogers are apprehensive that more decided measures will ere long be required.

The Honourable Mr. Tucker feels himself unable to concur in parts of this letter, and has recorded a separate Minute in which he has given expression to his views. A Minute by the Honourable Mr. Rogers is likewise transmitted at his request.

13. In conclusion I am to state that His Excellency in Council proposes to forward a separate communication on the subject of the reorganisation of the Contingent.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1874.

### *Minute by the Honourable Mr. Rogers, dated 1st March 1874.*

The facts elicited by the inquiries of the Commission appear to me fully to bear out all that the Resident has reported as to the misgovernment of the Gaekwar's dominions, and to justify the serious step of appointing that Commission taken by the Government of India at the recommendation of this Government. A more complete picture of the evil effects of irresponsible despotic rule when in the hands of an uneducated, vindictive, avaricious, and unscrupulous Native Potentate could hardly have been drawn. A people arbitrarily taxed at the pleasure of a selfish man, surrounded by courtiers aware of the uncertain tenure of their position, and eager to amass riches while they have the opportunity; the right to levy the taxes farmed out to whoever pays the heaviest bribes (for the Nazaranas levied can be called by no other name) and who in return obtains not only fiscal but civil and criminal jurisdiction also, but in his turn is exposed to be deprived of his purchased right without warning by another paying a heavier bribe; a custom, and excused by the Commission on the ground that it is a well-known custom, of levying the revenue, not by any reasonable process of law, but by the bodily torture of the cultivators of the soil; justice almost openly administered by ignorant and corrupt tribunals by means of torture (the flogging case in which one man died leaves no doubt of this in my mind), and capable, when called to account of falsifying records, and shameless perversions of the truth; old retainers of the State and relatives and trusted advisers of former Rulers cast ruthlessly on the world without the means of gaining their livelihood; petty Chiefs roused to desperation by new exactions; debts due to bankers to whom the State has been under deep obligations repudiated; and their private property confiscated without a shadow of excuse, they themselves and the members of their families being kept prisoners without any charge being brought against them and without even the semblance of a trial; tradesmen offering jewels for sale simply swindled out of their fair value; women, the wives and daughters of respectable men, seized in open day in the capital of the kingdom, ordered into domestic slavery in the Gaekwar's Palace by himself personally, sometimes dishonoured by attendants and fearing to come forward to tell the story of their shame before the world; probably darker deeds behind, such as the suspected death of Bhow Scindia in prison by poison, which the Commission were not allowed to inquire into;—all these find place in the report of the Commission, and for all, the British Government are morally responsible. We protect the Gaekwar from internal as well as external enemies, that is, we prevent his subjects from taking the remedy for this state of matters into their own hands and rebelling against him, and he goes on unrestrained, mocking at their griefs. This is not a fitting position for us to occupy, and I shall be very much astonished if, when the Report of the Commission is published, a burst of indignation does not arise from home which will oblige the Government of India at once to put a stop to it. It may be said that probably the condition of other Native Protected States is as bad, and interference in Baroda will necessitate the same elsewhere, thus leading to much difficulty in criticising too minutely the actions of independent Sovereigns. Let it be so, and I am clearly of opinion that we shall not fulfil the obligations thrown on us as the Paramount Power in India if we do not accept the responsibility of such interference wherever it may be found necessary, feeling assured that, however irritating it may be to the personal feelings of incompetent or vicious Native Chiefs, it will eventually turn out to be for their own good as well as for the greater happiness of the millions whom we by the power of the sword deprive of what would in our absence be their natural remedy. I quite concur with my honourable colleague, Mr. Tucker, that something more than what is proposed by the Commission, viz., the appointment of a responsible Minister to be supported by the influence of the Resident, and the removal of some of the Durbar officials to make way for a few carefully selected men trained in the British service, will be needed to bring about a permanent reform. This might do good for a time, if the Gaekwar were amenable to reason and the Resident a competent man, but what guarantee would there be for matters not relapsing into their present state if the Gaekwar cunningly agreed to everything in public, but in secret worked against it, or if the Resident were a weak or careless, or even too hasty a man? To effect any permanent good, the Government of Protected Native States must be gradually deprived of the character of despotic rule, dependent on the character and disposition of a single man, and must be made in some measure constitutional, so that the Ruler may be, to as great an extent as may be found practicable, under the obligation of some fixed rule or written law of administration. Without this there is no means by which responsibility for his acts or the acts of his subordinates can be brought home to a native chief. In the present case, for instance, numerous shameful proceedings have been established before the Commission, but the Commissioners palliate them under the untenable ground that the custom of the Durbar, and not the Gaekwar himself, is responsible. I believe that the introduction of a measure of this kind is feasible, and have been shown the draft of a constitution drawn up by an eminent native Statesman of great experience, which, with a few modifications, would suit this view admirably, and I do not think the present favourable opportunity should be lost to insist on the introduction of something of the kind into Baroda. Its Ruler personally, and the whole system of Government have now been found utterly vicious and corrupt. Affairs, in my opinion, cannot be brought into a condition for which only the British Government should by its action render itself responsible, except by some such thorough reform as that contained in the draft alluded to. The mere palliative proposed by the Commission will, I am convinced, be found practically useless, and perhaps lead hereafter to the necessity for a far more serious interference with the affairs of the Gaekwar and his personal control over them than would be the result of the introduction of moderately constitutional Government. I trust His Excellency the President will see fit to modify the draft to the Government of India in accordance with the views of Mr. Tucker and myself. I would at all events, as well as my honourable colleague, wish it to be noted that I hold such views, and that the attempt to introduce the much needed reforms sketched out in the 10th para. of the Report of the Commission, by the means they suggest, would be futile. Before concluding this Minute I think it necessary to notice the unfounded insinuation in the opinion recorded under Schedule II., Case 2, that the proceedings of the British authorities in the case of certain villages in Surat were of a similarly arbitrary character with those of the Durbar in the Bejapoor Thakors' cases. The Commission say they do not wish it to be inferred that the cases are exactly parallel, but they are sufficiently similar to have some weight with the Commission. I know the case well. It is one in which certain Dessais are believed to have held certain villages collusively and by fraud at a lump rental, to which they had no right whatever. The Revenue authorities have according to law imposed the survey assessment, and the parties have, as they have every right to do, appealed to the Civil Court, where the merits will be fairly tried. In the Gaekwar's territory there would be no such appeal.

A. ROGERS.

No. 3045, dated Bombay Castle, 1st June 1874.

From Secretary to the Government of Bombay, to Officiating Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Referring to my letter dated the 5th March last, No. 1196, I am directed to transmit herewith, for submission to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council, copy of a Minute, dated the 28th ultimo, recorded by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs, giving expression to his view regarding the misgovernment of the Baroda State, &c.

### *Minute by the Honourable Mr. Gibs, dated 28th May 1874.*

During my temporary occupation of a seat in Council, last rains, I was one of those who joined in urging on the Government of India the necessity of an inquiry on the misgovernment of the Baroda State. The Report of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the matter was received by this Government, and forwarded with letter No. 1196 of the 5th of March, to which were appended Minutes by the Honourable Mr. Tucker and the Honourable Mr. Rogers.

2. Since my return to India, and becoming a permanent member of this Government, I have read the Report and the views recorded thereon by His Excellency the President and the other members, and as my opinion does not entirely accord with any of these, I feel anxious to place on record, for transmission to the Government of India, my own views on the subject, more especially as I may in due course be a party to carrying out the final decision of that authority.

3. The recommendations of the Commission on the first part of their inquiry, and which alone I shall now discuss, may be thus summarised :—

(*a.*) "The Minister of the Baroda State should be selected with reference to his administrative experience and personal and other special qualifications for the post, and—while enjoined to secure the Chief's good-will and confidence, and to work in respectful subordination to him, never forgetting their relative positions—that he shall have such support from the Resident as may be necessary to enable him to carry out, efficiently and satisfactorily, the important functions of his office, and that he shall not be liable to removal without the special orders of the British Government. We are further of opinion that the Resident should, for a time at least, be vested with special authority to intervene, if necessary, between the Maharaja and the Minister."

(*b.*) "A careful elimination and dismissal of such of the Durbar officials" as "may be unfit," and the introduction of some few tried servants of the British Government.

4. At the same time the Commission clearly consider it hopeless "to look for any effectual measures from the present ruler and his advisers," and express their conviction that reform and improved government "can only be introduced through the intervention and under the auspices of the British Government."

5. The view taken by His Excellency the President seems mainly to follow that of the Commission, while His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and the Honourable Mr. Rogers, though not dissenting, consider that more decided measures will ere long be required; and the latter gentleman, concurring with the Honourable Mr. Tucker, considers that nothing short of a "Constitution" can be looked to as a remedy for the present state of affairs. Mr. Tucker appends to his Minute a draft of such a "Constitution" prepared for him by an eminent Native Statesman.

6. Before stating the results of my own consideration of the case, I consider it necessary to make some observations on the work of the Commission, and the position of affairs at Baroda.

7. No one can, I think, read the Report without feeling that the finding of the Commission is as favourable to His Highness the Gaekwar as the facts which came out in the inquiry could permit, and yet it must be allowed to be very damaging both to the character of His Highness as well as to that of his Government. The evidence taken goes far to confirm the opinion which I have entertained for some time, that it is difficult to reconcile His Highness' acts with the fact of his being mentally responsible for them.

8. This view has received further confirmation by the accounts received of His Highness' doings since the Commission left Baroda. The organisation of a "Golden Battery" at a great expense, in which all the appointments are to be gilt and even the guns to be *en suite*, besides other extravagancies, but particularly his late marriage with the girl Luxumibhaee, by which he has roused the anger of his own relatives, and taken to wife a woman whose antecedents can neither add credit to himself or his State.

9. It is a matter often hinted at in conversation by Natives intimately acquainted with the Baroda State, that when Mulharrao was about 14 years of age his conduct was so strange as to require constant supervision; and I do not think that, if symptoms of insanity did appear it is a matter of much wonder when we consider that such had twice appeared amongst his ancestors. Sayajerao, the eldest son of Damajee the Second (Cir. A. D. 1770), and Annandrao, the eldest son of Govindrao (Cir. A. D. 1800), were both of weak intellect, and unable to conduct the affairs of State.

10. I also think it will not be unreasonable if the following circumstances are also taken into consideration :—His Highness' health is not good. I learnt about two years ago from Dr. Bhow Dajee, who had been consulted by His Highness about a year previous, that his constitution was seriously undermined, and that in all human probability his life would not be very much prolonged.

11. Again, His Highness has no heir and even should Luxumibhaee bring forth a son, according to precedent, it would not be heir to the Gadee. His nearest relative eligible for adoption is at present the son of his daughter, Kama Sahib, an infant of between three and four years old, and there is therefore, a not unlikely prospect of a long minority.

12. The position of the Baroda State must also not be forgotten, encircled as it is by our own territory, rendering it the more necessary for us to insist on a good government.

13. I am not one of those who think good government in a Native State can only be obtained by introducing our own systems—our courts, our revenue survey and assessment, our endless laws, and the numerous other changes we have introduced in our own territories—or even by giving it a "Constitution," which I fear would only be granted to be set aside as soon as possible, or at best constantly evaded. As regards Baroda itself, I am inclined to think that the system of government in existence is in itself perhaps the best for the people, if only it were honestly and purely worked. This, in my opinion, is what we must look for, and the question before us is, how can it best be done.

14. We are here, under Providence, as the supreme Rulers of Hindoostan. No Native Prince, however high, is really "independent" in the proper sense of the word, none have the powers of peace and war, and we have always considered it our duty to interfere in cases of bad government, and we must do so, or we shall fail in our duty to God and the people of India.

15. Far be it from me to urge harsh measures. I hesitate not to affirm that the Chiefs in India have no truer well-wisher than myself; but I see plainly that in the present day the old system of winking at matters of simply leaving the Resident to say, "Now, come, this won't do; you had better take some steps to put matters to rights," and of being content that every complaint should be disposed of by the too often mendacious Durbar yad—will not do.

16. With all the elements of Western civilization, which we have introduced into our own territories, it becomes absolutely necessary that the Chiefs should make some progress in their own; not by hurried changes or parrot like imitations, but by carefully inquiring into their own system of government and its working, by endeavouring to place it, if necessary, on a just and sound basis, and above all, seeing their orders are honestly carried out. This, in my humble opinion, will in most cases be reform enough; but with less we have no right to put up.

17. Can the recommendation of the Commission be expected to answer this purpose? Can we hope that a Minister appointed by us, backed however strongly by the Resident, will clear this Augean stable, so long as His Highness is left at the head of the State? I am constrained unhesitatingly to answer in the negative—at least for so long as is necessary to carry out the requisite reforms.

18. The opposition to be met with will be overpoweringly great, the hosts of vultures who have long preyed on the revenues of Baroda; even the ladies and other members of His Highness' family, who have always managed one or more branches of the revenue for their own peculiar benefit, would all offer strenuous opposition and intrigue. (Luxumibhaee at present has charge of one department, from which all orders issue in her name.) The Kamdars, whose extortions and embezzlements are notorious,—in short everyone, from the Ranees to the lowest peon, would all be against him.

19. No one who has read the correspondence between this Government and the Baroda State during the past thirty years, and considered it by the light of the records of the previous times, can, I think, for a moment doubt but that a more radical remedy is necessary. Look at the time when the Minister had our guarantee, and see how little we were able to effect; and although we have not now a Sayajee to deal with, we have one who may probably, from his excitable ways and his apparent callousness with regard to the future, give even greater trouble.

20. I believe Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee to be an honest and well-intentioned man, and I know that those he has chosen to assist him went to Baroda with the best intentions. How they have been thwarted, and how they have failed in obtaining the influence they should have done, is very well known. Each one, I believe, has a colleague chosen from the Gaekwar's Council and no order given by any of them is of force until countersigned; while the colleague himself acts, if he chooses, quite independently. These are matters of public notoriety, and paragraphs which have appeared in the Native press tend, I think, to show that Mr. Dadabhoy himself is beginning to find his position untenable.

21. Nothing short of an entire clearance of the present advisers of the Gaekwar will enable reforms to be carried out. What, then, is the best machinery for this work?

22. Were His Highness a man of different disposition morally and physically, I think that a good Minister, supported thoroughly by the British Government, with the Resident empowered to step in and act when necessary between them,—something in fact like a joint administration,—might answer, but with the present Chief I feel certain it would not.

23. My own opinion, after a careful consideration, is that something in the nature of a regency is absolutely required, and that His Highness Mulharrao must, for the present at least, be removed from any participation in the Government. I am aware that this is a very serious and a very strong measure, but I cannot conscientiously recommend anything else. I am also aware that it will be objected to and abused by a large party at home, as well as by some in this country; but I trust Government is above the consideration, of what such parties may think fit to say, and that if after careful consideration, the course I have recommended is felt to be the right one, no fear of what is called public opinion will prevent its being adopted.

24. What form the regency should take is a matter for very careful consideration. Should it be intrusted to one man? and, if so, should he be a Native or a European? Or should there be a Council of Regency, presided over by a European officer? These questions naturally arise. As regards a sole regent, I am of opinion that none but a Native would answer, and I know but one Native who, I think could carry out the duties of the office, and that is Sir Raja Dinkur Rao, K. C. S. I. I have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and I have often discussed the question of the government of Native States with him; and from his intimate knowledge of Mahratta feelings, and of the intrigues of Mahratta Courts, and from his own ability and uprightness of character, I have great confidence that, if he would accept the post and receive the support of the British Government, he would succeed in carrying out the heavy duties before him, but I fear whether he could be induced to accept the office. I do not think that a European officer would be likely to answer as sole regent. I will not now discuss the reasons which induce me to take this view, as my time is limited, but will content myself with the dry assertion, and proceed to the consideration of the second description of regency.

25. My opinion with regard to this is that, supposing the heads of the four or six principal departments of the present Government at Baroda to be honest and capable men, they would with a President form a good Council of Regency. The President, in my opinion, should be a European officer of considerable Political experience, and especially acquainted with Mahratta Courts. I prefer a European, because he will be better able to superintend and direct the work of his colleagues; for, I think it is generally allowed, and I am sure the proceedings in the meetings in this Presidency clearly show, that even our educated Natives prove but inferior chairmen at Boards or Meetings, while undoubtedly the presence of a European would give great moral strength to the Council.

26. Although the subject has been before my mind for some months, I have only now had time to put my views on paper, and that without the elaboration I should otherwise have wished; but as His Excellency the Viceroy has expressed his intention of taking up the Report of the Commission after the first of June, it will not do any longer to delay the matter.

27. My recommendations may be thus briefly summarised :—

(*a.*) His Highness Mulharrao must be removed from all participation in the government; at all events for the time during which the reforms are being carried out.

(*b.*) The present Durbar officials must be dismissed.

(*c.*) If Sir Raja Dinkur Rao can be persuaded to take the office of Regent, he should be appointed, and promised the full support of the British Government; but if he will not accept, then.

(*d.*) A Council of Regency consisting of the representatives of the six principal departments of the State, presided over by a European officer, should be appointed for the duties of governing the State.

28th May 1874. J. GIBBS.

I request that this may be forwarded without delay to the Government of India.

28th May 1874. J. GIBBS.

No, 1586 P, dated Fort William, 25th July 1874.

From Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, to Secretary to the Government of Bombay.

I am now directed by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General in Council to reply to your letters noted here (No. 1196, dated 5th March 1874. No. 2949 dated 27th March 1874. No 3045, dated 1st June 1874. No 3179, dated 9th June 1875) with reference to the Report submitted by the Commisson appointed to inquire into the administration of the Baroda State. I am at the same time to enclose a letter from the Viceroy for delivery to His Highness the Gaekwar, through the Resident, together with a copy of the same for the information of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council, and for the guidance of the Resident.

2. The Report of the Commissioners testifies very clearly to the care and impartiality with which they have discharged their difficult and delicate duties. Both in the cases which they took up and those which they declined to receive they exercised a wise discretion and their labours merit the acknowledgments of the Government of India.

3. Although the Report does not in every case substantiate the allegations that were made, and although the results do not show that any special measures are needed for the protection of the interests of British subjects, the inquiries of the Commission have nevertheless established so serious an amount of general misgovernment in Baroda as fully to justify its appointment and to necessitate decided intervention on the part of the British Government, with a view to bring about a thorough reform of the administration.

4. The proposals put forth by the Honourable Mr. Tucker in his Minute of 3rd March go far beyond the measures which His Excellency in Council considers it justifiable to adopt; and His Excellency in Council is of opinion that it would be premature to take into consideration the suggestions made by the Honourable Mr. Gibbs in his Minute of 28th May.

5. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay in Council appears generally to concur in the recommendations of the Commission as to the measures best calculated to effect improvement in the administration of Baroda. The most important of these is the suggestion that certain officials of the Baroda State should be removed from office, and that a Minister recommended by the Government of Bombay, with reference to his administrative abilities and special qualifications, should be appointed by the Gaekwar, and should not be liable to removal without the special orders of the British Government.

6. From the letter which His Excellency the Viceroy has addressed to the Gaekwar it will be seen that the Governor General in Council prefers to hold the Gaekwar himself responsible for the good government of his State, under a warning that if, before 31st December 1875, he does not reform his administration he will be deposed from power. Experience in other parts of India has shown that the selection by the British Government of a Minister of a Native State, who is to hold office under such conditions as are proposed, has seldom produced the good effects anticipated. A Minister so appointed can scarcely be expected to enjoy the confidence of the Chief, and British Government becomes involved in an inconvenient degree of responsibility for his acts.

7. The Gaekwar has professed his readiness to accept the advice offered to him. He has asked for a fair trial, and it is right he should have it. The Governor General in Council is unwilling to relieve the Gaekwar from the responsibilities of his position without giving him ample opportunity himself to effect those reforms which are so imperatively required, and without assisting him to the utmost in his efforts. Should, therefore, the Gaekwar ask for the services of British officers, European or Native, to assist him in the work of reform, I am to request that endeavours be made to meet his wishes and to furnish him with the officers he may require, provided the conditions of their employment and the powers to be vested in them are such as the Bombay Government can approve. Further, if the Gaekwar should seek the advice and help of the Resident in any matter connected with the administration it will be the Resident's duty to furnish it to the best of his ability.

8. Irrespective, however, of any request on the part of the Gaekwar for advice, the Resident should call upon His Highness to effect a thorough and lasting reform of his Government on those matters in which the Commission have shown that the administration calls for reform, and urge him to conform to the recommendations made by the Commission; and he should give the Minister, whoever he may be, the fullest support in carrying out reforms, necessarily following on the advice tendered to His Highness. He should be careful, however, not to paralyse the efforts of the Native Government by attempting to originate or carry them out himself.

In conveying his advice the Resident will be careful to study the honour and dignity of the Maharaja, and make his communications in the manner least distasteful to His Highness, and least calculated to weaken his authority.

9. Among the measures recommended by the Commission which the Resident is authoritatively to advise the Gaekwar to adopt, the most important are the following :—

With respect to the arbitrary reductions which have been made among the military classes the Gaekwar should be "advised, in consultation with the Resident, to frame some general rules for adoption in giving effect to such reductions in future which will ensure their being carried out with due consideration to the claims of the parties concerned, and will prevent the scandal and risk that must attend the sudden deprivation without compensation or other provision of any sort, of large numbers of old or hereditary military servants of the service on which they are wholly dependent for the means of subsistence." He should be advised to make a settlement of the Ghasdana claims for a period of years; to forbid the levy of Nazzerana on appointments; and to issue a proclamation notifying the same, a copy being furnished for the information of Government; to take no Accession Nazzerana where there is a fixed land settlement; to prohibit the barbarous processes employed for realising revenue; and "to remove the cause of such difficulty by a moderate and equitable land settlement and a faithful adherence to its terms in future, all future exactions of every sort or description being absolutely interdicted, and the continuance of such oppressive practices on the part of Durbar officials being strictly forbidden;" to exercise a stricter supervision over the subordinate officials, so as to prevent the horrible practices of torture which were established before the Commission, and to severely punish those who may be guilty of them; to adopt some equitable mode of dealing with the Wuttuns and Inams, so as to remove all ground for anxiety and discontent among the holders of them; to see that punishments awarded for offences bear some reasonable relation to the crimes committed, and be not scandalously excessive, as in some of the cases proved before the Commission; to put a stop to proceedings such as those taken towards respectable bankers and trading firms, which are described by the Commission as "discreditable and spoliatory," "arbitrary and unjust;" to put a stop to and severely punish any person concerned in the abduction of women for forced service in the Palace, in respect to which the Commission record that "several cases of the description stated have undoubtedly occurred, involving an abuse of power on the part of the Maharaja, and oppression by certain inferior Durbar officials and servants, which have brought a most serious scandal on the personal character of the Chief himself and the Administration of which he is the head;" to prohibit the infliction of corporal punishment on women, and "to issue a proclamation absolutely interdicting under severe penalties the personal ill-treatment in this or any other way of females, whether in jail or before the Courts, or under examination by the police;" and to forward a copy of the proclamation for the information of Government.

10. The Gaekwar should further be required to desist from the harsh and vindictive treatment of the relatives and dependents of the late Chief, and extend to them the justice and consideration due to their positions and services. He should be required to make suitable provision for all the immediate members of the late Gaekwar's family, and permit the ladies to reside away from Baroda. Their allowances should be fixed with the approval of the Government of Bombay, and they can be paid according to lists to be furnished by the Gaekwar, the money being recovered from the Baroda State.

It only remains to say that, judging from the information submitted by the Commission, His Excellency in Council cannot hope that the necessary reforms will be effected so long as the Dewan Syajee Rao and some other officials, notably Bulwunt Rao Deo, the Revenue Commissioner Hariba Gaekwar, the Sir Fouzdar Bulwunt Rao Yeshwunt, and the Deputy Revenue Commissioner Narayen Bhai, remain in power. His Excellency in Council is therefore of opinion that His Highness would do well to remove these men from office, making for them such provision as His Highness may deem reasonable, and to appoint more suitable persons to fill the offices they held.

11. The Resident will carefully watch the progress of the reforms which the Gaekwar is to be called upon to initiate, and he will report no later than 31st December 1875 and intermediately as often as he may see occasion, what progress has been made, or is to be hoped for, in carrying them out.

12. The questions of the Contingent will be separately dealt with.

No. 1,586 A. P.

Copy to Sir R. Meade for information and for communication confidentially to the members of the Commission.

READY-MADE SHIRTS of all sizes and descriptions; White fine Cotton with Linen Fronts and Wrist Bands, "Military," Dress, Embroidered "Oxford" and "Zephyr" as well as striped Boating Shirts, Woollen, Merino, Gauze, Flannel, Indian Gauze, Silk and Silk and Merino Undershirts of the latest styles for sale b Watson & Company, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

# INDIAN EXTRACTS.

## PANTHAYS IN BRITISH SERVICE.

WHILST some of our contemporaries in India are writing on the subject of the best description of native troops to be employed in the event of a campaign with Burmah, we would suggest the advisability of entertaining Panthays in the British service. They are at present unencumbered with families, the latter having been ruthlessly destroyed by the Chinese, or handed over to slavery. They are a brave people, as their struggle for so many years shows. Their *physique* is superior to anything that can be obtained within hundreds of miles of this province, and there is but little doubt they would be amenable to discipline. The ninety-three men and boys who gave themselves up to the British Resident at Bhamo eagerly asked his permission to attack the town, in which there were at least 1,500 Burmese, some 500 of whom, armed, surrounded the British Residency. We believe Captain Cook thought they were fully equal to the task, but on his giving them orders to remain quiet and to give up their arms, they at once complied, and the single white man we maintain at Bhamo, as the representative of British power, was obeyed as quietly and as undemonstratively as if his orders had been given to a British company. It is such men as these, we think, who would form a valuable addition to the British forces here, and if red tape will not allow them to be formed into a regiment, we would suggest that their presence in the frontier military police, either with Mr. Hildebrand at the Salween frontier, or with Mr. Buckle on the Arracan Hills, would be most valuable. They are too good material to be allowed to run to waste, and the sooner they are embodied either as soldiers or police, the better we think will it be for the province who has been able to obtain their services.—*Rangoon Mail.*

## THE BURMESE QUESTION.

THE *Friend of Burma* deprecates the sending of Major Sladen with Sir Douglas Forsyth to Mandalay because "he has given deep umbrage to the King by mentioning in the narrative of his journey that there was evidence to show that the latter had instigated the murder of his party." Now nowhere, that we can see in the narrative, and we have read it twice carefully, is anything of the kind mentioned.

Major Sladen had several interviews with the King after his return from the expedition, and the latter, whilst acknowledging the difficulties put by Burmese in the way of the party, often repeated he had no share in it. Major Sladen was removed, we believe, in consequence of the intrigues of the Burmese officials and some European adventurers whose rascalities he was fully aware of.

To show that when he was resident at Mandalay the King thought well of him, we append the following extract from published official letters :—

Conversation between His Majesty the King of Burma and Colonel Fytche, Envoy of the Governor-General at a public audience on 11th October, 1867—Extract from Letter No. 114 A, Foreign Department, from Colonel Albert Fytche, Chief Commissioner of British Burma and Agent to the Governor-General, to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

King.—Sladen is a good man, and has done all he can to advance the interests of both the British and Burmese Governments.

Envoy.—I have every confidence that he has done so.

King.—Sladen is an honest man. It is from honest men, being in such a position as his, that good friendship is preserved between governments.

Envoy.—I am glad to learn your Majesty's good opinion of Caption Sladen, and I shall report to His Excellency the Viceroy all that you have been pleased to say concerning him.

Conversation between His Majesty the King of Burma and Colonel Fytche, as Envoy of the Governor-General, at a private audience on 19th October, 1867—Extract from Letter No. 114A, Foreign Department, from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department.

Colonel Fytche—I have every confidence in Captain Sladen. He has been known to me for many years, and served directly under me when I was Commissioner of Tenasserim.

King.—A man like Sladen is rare even among foreigners. You do well to give him your confidence. He works for the interests of both countries. He is as much in my confidence as any of my own ministers, and I often say more to him than I would to them.

*Treaty Negotiation with the Burmese Government*, 1867. Extract of Letter No. 4, Foreign Department, from the Chief Commissioner of British Burma to the Secretary to the Government of India, Foreign Department, dated Mandalay, October 26, 1867.

I would desire to bring to the special notice of His Excellency the valuable services of Captain Sladen, the Political Agent at Mandalay.

It has been through this officer that my negotiations with the Burmese Government have been carried on for months; and since my arrival here I have derived the greatest assistance, in the transaction of business with the Court and the Ministers, from the judgment and ability shown by Captain Sladen in these previous discussions.

His Majesty the King of Burma repeatedly spoke to me of the confidence he had in Captian Sladen, and I had frequent instances of unreserved and friendly feeling of the King towards the Political Agent.

A. FYTCHE.

We think that no officer in the whole province, not excepting even Colonel Duncan, the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, is more likely to be of assistance to Sir Douglas Forsyth in his mission than Major Sladen, whose knowledge of the Burmese people, customs and language is "second to none." The King's feelings towards Major Sladen may be different now to those he has on previous occasions publicly expressed, but that is no reason why the English Government should not avail itself of the best assistance it can get in a very delicate negotiation.—*Rangoon Mail.*

## TONGHOO LETTER.

THE probability of an approaching row with the King of Burmah is the all-absorbing topic of the day. All manner of exaggerated reports are afloat amongst both the native and Burmese population, as to the intention of Government, and the destination of the reinforcements which have arrived, should these "canards" reach the King, and he be inclined to credit them, they will probably have the effect of very speedily bringing him to his senses. Day by day these rumours are increasing in magnitude, owing in a great measure to the profound secresy which is maintained in connection with the "little difficulty." It was barely known here that re-inforcements had been ordered to Tonghoo, before the troops actually arrived.

Numerous inquiries are being made as to the most direct road to Mandalay, and all interest is centered in Sir Douglas Forsyth and his "boots."

The Missionaries report that the King of Burma has a force of 40,000 men stationed near a place called Ninjan, just beyond the frontiers, but their statements must be received with caution. The garrison has been re-inforced by Major Richardson's battery of Artillery, and 300 men of the 39th M. N. I., under Colonel Watts, who, as senior officer, has assumed command of the station.

A committee has been appointed to solve the problem of the Karen famine, which has been a bone of contention for so long; the result of the investigation is, that subscriptions are now being solicited on behalf of the "Starving Karens from the good folks of Tonghoo, who are informed at the same time that the mere trifle of 40,000 rupees which the Government have already expended, went but a little way towards alleviating the—if this is the case, it is difficult to imagine what great benefit can result from local subscriptions; however, the appeal for money has been nobly responded to, already 200 rupees have been collected. The weather is intensely hot, and wells are rapidly becoming dry; the water in the Sittang is getting "smaller by degrees and beautifully less," this, together with the fact that the Post Master General has stopped one of the bi weekly mails bids fair to cut off Tonghoo from all communication with the outer world.—*Our Chronicle.*

## DO JACKALS EAT SUGARCANE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CALCUTTA STATESMAN.

SIR,—Your correspondent "F.'s" contention, that jackals eat sugarcane, would appear to derive some support from the following curious incident that happened to myself many years ago, and which I can accordingly vouch for.

At the time referred to, I was in occupation of a room in a friend's bungalow at a station on the Malabar Coast. It was night, the light had gone out. I had been asleep for some time, when I was awoke by a peculiar sound, as of some animal racing round and round the room, at each gyration appearing to approach the open cot on which I was lying. Afraid to get out of bed, and with no other weapon at hand, I armed myself with a heavy English quilt which I had at the foot of the bed. Collecting the ends of the quilt together, I made use of it as a sort of flail, striking in the dark at the animal as the sound of its gallop guided me. After several ineffectual blows I appeared at last to have struck the creature, as its gollop ceased, and I could hear its stertorous breathing unpleasantly close to me. I sprang out of bed, and ran into the next room where a friend was sleeping, and where there was a light. Each armed with a stick, we came back and found a young jackal with its head resting against the rail of my cot, and looking at us with bleared eyes pretty much as a drowsy half intoxicated man might look. No time was of course lost in giving the jackal its quietus.

The next morning we asked the natives about for some explanation of the night's adventure. The most plausible solution offered was, that jackals being very fond of young sugarcane, which is largely grown in that part of the country, the cultivators, with a view to its protection, were in the habit of scattering a lot of offal between the rows of cane, mixed with a peculiar kind of intoxicating nut to which the jackals are also very partial. It was then conjectured that this particular jackal had partaken freely of the tempting mixture, and attracted probably by the smell of a young pup which I had lying at the foot of my bed, had found its way into the room, when the nut began to take effect in the way described above.

Whether this solution was the correct one or not I don't know, but I can vouch for the fact that the idea that jackals *do* eat sugarcane is a universally prevalent one amongst natives in that part of the country.

May 20th, 1875. F. C.

FANCY SCARVES, NECKTIES, BOWS AND CRAVATS in Silks and Satins, Silk Gauze and Cambric made up and ready for folding, in every variety, constantly on hand, a very large assortment of the most fashionable styles at Watson & Company's, Church Gate Street, and Rampart Row, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

## DISESTABLISHMENT IN CEYLON

THE disestablishment movement in Ceylon has assumed the form of a memorial, by the Wesleyan Missionary Society, to the Secretary of State, the Earl of Carnarvon, respecting the payment, by Government, of Episcopalian and Presbyterian Chaplains, and the retaining of an official Missionary Agent at a high salary, in the person of the Bishop of Colombo, who is the chief agent in the Island of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. The memorialists consider the present system of payments to a Bishop and Chaplains out of the public revenue, to be unjust, and therefore, impolitic, for the following reasons:—

"First, the adherents of the various religions in Ceylon, according to the last Census, are as follows:—Buddhists, 1,520,575, Sivites, Vishnuvites, &c., 465,944; Mohammedans, 171,542, Roman Catholics, 184,399; Protestants, 55,649; Other religions, 2,957—(total) 2,401,066. For the Ministers of one Protestant Church to be paid by Government is manifestly unfair and presents Christianity to the non-Christian inhabitants as a religion associated with injustice.

"Secondly, of the Protestant population, only 13,480 returned themselves as the members of the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches: and, granting that this return falls short of the truth, it is to be remembered that a large proportion of the members of the Church of England are under the care of the Church Missionaries who do not receive Government pay.

"According to the Blue Book of 1872, the average attendants at the services of the Chaplains paid by Government were: Church of England, 2,197; Presbyterians, 803. Your Memorialists submit that the payment by Government to the Ministers of so small a number makes a most invidious distinction, and is a wrong done to the other Protestant communities.

"Thirdly, that it is contrary to public policy for the Government to engage in missionary operations. Yet this is done by the payment from the public revenue of the Bishop of Colombo, since (a) the oversight of the Episcopal Chaplains is too slight a work for an Official so high in rank on so highly paid; (b) the Bishop of Colombo is the Representative and manager in Ceylon of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel," and as such, is actively engaged in directing missionary work, and in, impeding the efforts of non-Episcopal societies. It is, we believe, the fact that the Bishop has sent the Reports of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel free by post "On Her Majesty's Service;" and (c) the late Bishop, Dr. Claughton, has frequently referred, on public occasions in England, to efforts and experiences as a Missionary, while Bishop of Colombo.

"Fourthly, that it is inexpedient (to say the least) for the Government to maintain a system on an evidently untenable pretext. The only reason, officially put forth, for the payment to Ecclesiastical persons in Ceylon, is that thereby Government makes provision for the spiritual wants of its own servants; the fact being (1) That in Colombo some Government servants of high position, though belonging to the Church of England, prefer the ministrations of the Church Missionaries to those of the Government Chaplains; (2) that in many outstations no provision is made for the religious needs of the servants of Government; (3) that a large number of Government servants do not belong to either of the Churches subsidized by Government, so that no pastors are provided for them, the consequence being that a most offensive slight is placed on all the religious bodies not thus distinguished by Government favour; and (4) that many of the persons attending the ministrations of the Government Chaplains, including some of the most zealous of the congregation, are not servants of the Government.

"Fifthly that, during the Government of Sir H. Robinson, an Ordinance for granting a portion of the salary of any Christian Minister under certain conditions, was repealed by the Legislative Council. Your Memorialists believe that this repeal was right in principle and ought to be further extended.

"Sixthly, that it has been publicly stated and never contradicted that, before the appointment of the present Bishop the Executive Council of the Island resolved that it was undesirable for the Office of Bishop to be filled up as a Government appointment. Your Memorialists confidently rely upon this weighty expression of opinion."

## A "SPIRITUALIST" BABY.

(*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*)

I HAVE heard of very, very strange experiences in spiritualism, but the following is certainly, of all I have heard, the strangest. For obvious reasons I omit the names of the actors.

Mr. B., a middle-aged gentleman of large independent means, was in the constant habit of visiting at the house of a Miss D., a professional medium. He continued his visits during the years 1872, 1873, and 1874. During these visits, at dark *seances*, many spirits presented themselves and conversed with Mr. B., One, however, a female spirit, that we may call Amy, made such startling revelations to Mr. B. about his past life, and seemed to take such interest in his welfare, that he expressed a strong desire she should make herself visible to him. This she consented to do, and about June 1874 she appeared to him, when the gaslight was full, as a young and very pretty girl. Mr. B. conversed with the spirit for some time, and eventually she agreed to appear every Tuesday and Friday. It may be noticed that Mr. B.'s visits were at first only made once a week, but after this promise on the part of the spirit he came to the house of Miss D. twice a week, that is every Tuesday and Friday. But Mr. B. had not conversed personally with the spirit more than six times when a horrible fear fell on him. He felt that he was desperately in love with the spirit Amy. Horrified at what might happen from such inhuman conduct on his part, he at once consulted the medium. The medium gave him no help; she declared she had never before heard of such a thing during the whole course of her experience in spiritualism. She suggested, however, as things appeared to her to be conducted in the other world much in the same way as in this, that Mr. B. should address the spirit personally on the subject. Accordingly Mr. B., when next they met, tremblingly told his unearthly loved one of his difficulty. To his intense astonishment and delight, she replied that his feelings were reciprocated, and proposed herself that they should bind themselves one to another for eternity. This, she explained, was for herself the simplest matter in, or out of, the world; but Mr. B. being a mortal, it would be better for his future happiness that a clergyman should be employed. To all this Mr. B., blinded by his spiritual love, agreed and the marriage ceremony took place at the house of the medium, Miss D., nothing being said to the clergyman of Amy being only a spirit, lest he should refuse his offices. After the marriage Mr. B. continued his bi-weekly visits bringing to his spirit wife on each occasion a sum of five guineas; not as she said on receiving the money, because it was of any material use to her but because it was an earnest of her earthly husband's affection. These visits continued till the middle of last April, when a strange event happened which I may give in Mr. B.'s own words. Though rich, Mr. B. it must be noticed, is not a highly educated man. Stating what happened he writes:—"The spirits turned down the gas till the room was very nigh dark and I could not well see. Just then I see in the corner of the room Amy standing. 'Charles,' she said and she spoke so solemn I trembled, 'our union has been blessed. On the table lies the fruit of our eternal bonds; cherish it as the apple of your eye Bless you, Charles.' And then the gas went-out and she vanished. I was flabbergasted. I sat there in the dark I don't know how long, till at last Miss D came and lighted the gas, and there, lying on the table, as still as could be, was—a little baby! Miss D. she run up to it and took it up, and looked first at it and then at me and then she says 'Lor, Mr. B., its the image of you! and so it was one of the strongest family likenesses I ever seen! I was sewn up, if I could tell what to do. Miss D., she wouldn't keep the baby; it was none of hers, and besides that I didn't like running against what Amy said—no one knows what tricks spirits may be after if they're offended. So I was obliged to take the baby home. But since then I have been miserable. My moral character is gone. Every one asks me where the baby came from. When I tell them they laugh, invariably laugh. Amy she won't show herself to no one but me; and when I complain says I ought to be thankful; its only one for spirits isn't confined even to three. The clergyman who married us says he'll come and exercise (exorcise?) Amy, whatever that may be; and Mr. Crookes says it is an interesting phenomena. How it is to end I don't know, but my moral reputation is gone for good and I am miserable." It is impossible to imagine a more extraordinary experience in spiritualism than this, but it is impossible to imagine also to help suspecting that Mr. B. may be the victim of a conspiracy. His friends, however, find all attempts to persuade him he has been deceived fail, and no clue can be discovered as to the identity of Amy. The baby is a subject of the greatest interest to many; and believers declare it to be an unanswerable proof of the fact of spiritual intercourse.

# EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

## EGYPT.

(*From an occasional correspondent of the "Times."*)

ALEXANDRIA, April 10.

A STRANGE rumour prevailed a few weeks ago that by order of the Khedive, a number of black slaves had been seized in the interior and removed to Darfour, in order to colonize the newly-annexed Province, which is very thinly peopled. Whether well or ill founded, this rumour had a great effect on the minds of the "fellahs," who, on the very natural supposition that wives would be required for these involuntary emigrants, began to fear that their daughters would also be sent in the same direction. The consequence was that all who could hastened to marry off their daughters, so as to avoid this dreaded contingency. There was, I believe, some slight foundation for the rumour, but, as is always the case here, the reality was immensely exaggerated. If this measure be carried out to any extent it cannot fail to give a great check to the purchase and sale of slaves in Egypt. It is computed that in Cairo alone there are not fewer than 50,000 domestic negro slaves. The sudden emancipation of so great a number would only cause a vast amount of misery, and reduce to destitution a number of poor creatures no more capable of taking care of themselves than the pet birds in a lady's boudoir, and who are treated with much kindness and consideration by their Muslim masters. The Khedive is fully aware of all this, and the measures he is taking in Darfour and elsewhere will solve the difficulty gently and gradually.

The annexation of Darfour cannot fail to affect the Muslim dynasty which governs Wadai. It is from the regions to the south of this latter country that the greatest number of slaves are now drawn, and I heard the other day from Dr. Nachtigal, the great German explorer of these portions of Central Africa, the most harrowing details of the atrocities practised there during the slave hunts. He was himself an unwilling witness of them. Whether the conquest of Darfour will pay is quite another matter.

In the meantime the Soudan Railway is being rapidly pushed forward. Various schemes are also under consideration for the better irrigation of Lower Egypt. One proposal is for the construction of a series of locks and weirs on the existing canals, which during high Nile are so many deep and rapid rivers. Another is for the construction of canals taken from a high level on the river, in Upper Egypt, and distributing the water thus obtained over the surface of the Delta. But it must be remembered that, great as is the volume of water in the stream, it is precisely when the river is at its lowest that the cotton crop requires most irrigation. Perhaps, after all, we moderns could not do better than follow the example of the old Egyptians and construct another Lake Moeris as a vast reservoir for the surplus waters; at all events, his Highness has at his command engineering skill second to none in the world.

*Apropos* of engineering, there is some chance of the fallen obelisk at Alexandria, fellow to the so-called Cleopatra's Needle, being at length removed to England. A gentleman of fortune is now here who purposes to effect this at his own expense. The estimates of cost and the supposed weight of the obelisk are very various. The prevailing opinion is that the weight is about 280 tons; the cost will be about £10,000. The method of transport recommended is a huge raft, as the conveyance of so cumbersome a mass would be very dangerous in a vessel. It is understood that his Highness the Khedive has placed the obelisk at the disposition of the above-mentioned gentleman, although the British Government had long since declined the onerous present and given it back to the Egyptian Government.

The health of Egypt is excellent. A short time back an alarm arose in Alexandria which proved quite unfounded. It was said that hydrophobia prevailed to a most alarming extent among the miserable dogs who swarm in our streets, and that some 20 fatal cases of hydrophobia had occurred. The Board of Health investigated the matter, and the public alarm was quieted when it was certified that in all Egypt some three fatal cases of hydrophobia had occurred in human subjects last year, and one in the present year. So much for the truth of Alexandrian gossip.

The Judicial Reform still "drags its slow length along." So far as France is concerned, a settlement seems as far off as ever. The French representative here has all along recommended the adoption of the scheme to his Government, and the most enlightened of the French residents are in favour of it. In the meantime there is a perfect stagnation in the law courts and an immense amount of legal arrears in accumulating. The Hercules (Nubar Pasha) who was to cleanse this Augean stable is in failing health; his hearing is affected, and he has just had a severe attack of gastric fever. It is much to be regretted, for the Khedive has no more able man in his service than Nubar Pasha, and men of ability in Egypt are very much like the Roman poet's black swan. The Mahomedans of Egypt are indeed paying a heavy penalty for the intolerance of their forefathers, which made exceptional privileges necessary for the protection of the European Christians who lived among them.

## HER MAJESTY'S SHIP CHALLENGER.

(*From a Correspondent of the "Times" on Board*)

ZAMBOANGA, JAN. 31.

THE Challenger arrived at Hongkong from Manila on the 16th November, 1874, and during her stay there Captain Nares received a telegram offering him the command of the Arctic Expedition. This was a great blow to all of us. Captain Nares had acquired to the full the confidence and regard of those who were associated with him, and it was considered on all hands a piece of more than doubtful policy to remove the head of an expedition which had hitherto worked so well and produced such valuable practical results. Still, we could not help recognizing the importance of having a man of his character and experience in command of the Arctic Expedition, and feeling that an undertaking in which the country takes, perhaps, an almost unreasonable interest would have the best possible chance of coming to a successful issue under his guidance. Captain Thomson, who was already on the China Station in command of the Modeste, took Captain Nares' place in the Challenger, and, if he has not the advantage of having worked with us from the beginning, his hearty appreciation of our work, and his anxiety that the system, which has now become so familiar to many of us as to be a great extent a matter of routine, shall be carried out in every particular, leave no room for doubt that the latter part of the cruise will be as harmonious and as successful as the former.

We left Hongkong on the 6th of January, and ran at once into a tolerably strong monsoon, with a force of 4 to 6, and a heavy sea. On the morning of the 8th the wind fell somewhat, and we took a sounding in 2,100 fathoms with a bottom of pale gray ooze. This station was just about the middle of the China Sea, and we were anxious to verify some previous somewhat remarkable observations of temperature. A series of temperature soundings was therefore taken, at intervals of 50 fathoms down to 400 fathoms, and 100 fathoms down to 1,000. At 900 fathoms the temperature was 36 deg. Fahrenheit, and this temperature was maintained to the bottom, so that a layer of water 1,200 fathoms in thickness at a uniform temperature of 36 deg. occupies the basin of the China Sea. This agrees nearly with the result previously arrived at by Captain Chimmo; and there seems to be little doubt that the explanation given by him is correct—that the China Sea is cut off by a barrier which rises to a height of between 800 and 900 fathoms below the surface of the water from communication with the Antarctic basin.

The weather continued remarkably fine. On the 9th we began to lose the wind under the Island of Luzon, and on the 10th we were passing along the west coast of Luzon, its bold outlines and rugged volcanic ranges, covered with luxuriant tropical vegetation, in full view. On the 11th of January, at 5 o'clock p.m., we were at anchor off Manila. Just before we left Hongkong, Admiral Shadwell had received a telegram announcing the proclamation of Don Alfonso as King of Spain, and we were the first to take the news to the Philippines. It did not cause much excitement. No steps were taken by the Spanish authorities to make it public. The form of the Home Government seemed to be regarded as of little importance by the Philippiners. What concerned them more was the inconvenience to which they would be put by the probable dismissal of all the Government officials. We left Manila on the evening of the 14th of January, and on the 15th we passed down St. Bernadino Strait, with the land fully in sight on both sides—on the left the island on Luzon, with the fine volcano of Taal, and many high volcanic peaks, richly wooded to the top, and low intervening volcanic ridges partially cleared, with here and there pretty groups of cottages and patches of yellowish grass or bright green sugar-cane—on the right the islands of Cabra and Lubang, and then the long stretch of coast of the wild island of Mindoro, showing little cultivation, and said to be full of deer and other game, and to be inhabited by a dangerous race of "Moros," as the Spaniards call all dark men beyond the pale of Western or Eastern civilization. About noon on the 16th we passed through the narrows among the islands and into a little closed sea about 70 miles long and 35 wide, extending from the north point of the island of Tablas to the strait between the north-east angle of Panay and the south-west point of Masbate. It is bounded on the north-west by Tablas, the north-east by Romplon and Sabuyan, on the south-west and south by Panay, and on the south-east and east by Pulanduta Point, in Masbate, and the shoals and islets between Masbate and Sabuyan, and between Masbate and Panay. As this which we may call for convenience the Panay Sea, seemed likely to be one of the enclosed basins presenting peculiarities in the distribution of temperature, we stopped to take serial soundings and to dredge. From a depth of 150 fathoms to the bottom at 700 fathoms the temperature was 51·7 deg. Fahrenheit. The temperatures generally in this Panay Sea were to a certain extent intermediate between those in the Chinese Sea on the one side and the Zebu Sea on the other, leaving it uncertain whether the cleft in the barrier to the depth of 150 fathoms is between Tablas and Panay or between Romplon and Sabuyan. The following table of four soundings may, perhaps, make this peculiarity in the vertical distribution of temperature in these partially closed seas more intelligible:—

| Depth in Fathoms | China Sea. Lat 16 42 N, Long 49 22 E. Deg Fah | China Sea. Lat 17 54 N, Long 117 14 E. Deg Fah | Zulu Sea. Lat. 8 32 N., Long 121 55E. Deg Fah | Panay Sea. Lat 12 21 N, Long 122 15 E. Deg Fah |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Surface | 82·0 | 75·2 | 83·5 | 81·0 |
| 50 | 70·0 | 67·2 | 74·1 | 72·6 |
| 100 | 60·0 | 59·3 | 62·8 | 58·5 |
| 150 | 55·0 | — | 57·3 | 53·9 |
| 200 | 50·8 | 48·9 | 53·7 | 52·7 |
| 250 | 48·1 | 46·3 | 52·7 | 51·7 |
| 300 | — | 44·8 | 51·8 | — |
| 350 | — | 43·6 | — | — |
| 400 | 47·3 | 42·3 | 50·3 | — |
| 500 | 44·0 | 39·7 | — | — |
| 600 | 41·6 | 38·6 | — | — |
| 700 | 39·6 | — | — | 51·7 |
| 800 | 38·3 | 37·0 | — | — |
| 900 | 37·5 | 36·1 | — | — |
| 1000 | 36·6 | — | — | — |
| Bottom | 36·5 | 36·2 | 50·3 | — |
| Depth at Bottom | 1,050 | 2,100 | 2,550 | 700 |

Early on the morning of the 18th we were close under the east coast of the island of Zebu, apparently the finest of the Philippines, and we steamed along the coast all the forenoon. A ridge of hills with a ragged crest rises almost from the shore, and behind this there is a second and somewhat higher range. The first range is cleared nearly to the top, and above the clearings there is a belt of trees running to the ridge and fringing it against the sky or against the darker foliage of the more distant range. Where one gets a glimpse into the valley between, it seems to be well cultivated. The sugar-cane gives, as usual, the brightest green patches, and the lower slopes are covered with groves of *Musa textilis*, the Manila hemp-plant; but we were rather too far off to make out the other kinds of cultivation. The beach is of pure white coral sand, and above it are almost continuous cocoanut groves, with every here and there the large buildings and stores of a station, and dotted groups of native huts—pretty light, basket-like dwellings mounted on wooden piles ten or twelve feet high. About noon we entered the strait between the ill-starred little island of Matan, where Magalhaens met his death, and Zebu, and had a distant view of the monument erected by Queen Isabella II. in his honour. In the afternoon we anchored off the town of Zebu, an active, business place, with a population of about 35,000. There are English, American, and German vice-consuls, and representatives of some of the leading mercantile houses at Manila. The houses are roomy and handsome, and there were about 20 ladies present at a very pleasant ball given by the English Consul during our stay. The chief articles of trade are Manila hemp and sugar. A little coffee is grown, and a considerable quantity of tobacco. The great difficulty here as in the rest of these islands, is the scarcity of labour. The natives will not work. The banana, the cocoanut, and the bamboo supply them with all the little they absolutely require of food and shelter, and the additional luxury of a little rice and a dried fish to flavour it is purchased at the price of half-a-day's labour in the week. The soil is, however, evidently marvellously productive, and the same redundancy which almost relieves the natives from the necessity of work supplies the merchant with valuable products with little effort or outlay.

One special object which we had in selecting the town of Zebu as one of our places of call was to make out, if possible, something of the habits and mode of life, of the beautiful sponge, the "Venus' flower-baskets" which has of late years become so common in London, as an ornament in the form of an infinitely delicate skeleton of silica, like a horn of plenty, made of a lace-work of spun-glass. We had seen several of the skeletons at Manila cleaned and prepared for being sent to Europe; and we had been told that they all came from one spot off the island of Matan, close to Zebu. We had no sooner landed than we saw the sponges about every-where, and we had no difficulty in getting a couple of fisher-women to consent to guide us to the spot where they were found, on the following day. The Indians came to us early in the morning, and we started with them in the steam launch to the village about six miles off where they lived. There we took in two very curious and ingeniously contrived instruments with which they bring the sponges up. Two long strips of bamboo meet at an angle of 45 deg., and are fixed in that position by an elaborate system of stays of bamboo, which are attached to a piece of wood which runs back from the angle between the two arms or wings of the machine. This piece of wood is weighted with stones, and a line is attached to it, so that the machine is pulled along on the bottom with the angle in advance, and the two wings sloping backwards, one on either side. The outer edge of each of the bamboo rods is armed with between 30 and 40 large fish hooks with their barbs set forward towards the angle. The "regaderas," as the Spaniards call them, are found at a depth of about 100 fathoms. The Indian lets down his bamboo arrangement with a strong, fine line of Manila hemp and pulls it slowly over the ground; every now and then he feels a slight tug, and at the end of an hour or so he pulls it in, with usually from five to ten "regaderas" entangled on the hooks. *Euplectella* has a very different appearance, under these circumstances, from the cones of glassy network in the British Museum. Its silver beard is clogged with the dark-gray mud in which it lives, buried to about one-third of its height, and the network of the remainder of the tube is covered with a pall of yellowish fleshy matter, which gives it a heavy look and greatly diminishes its beauty. The layer of flesh is not so thick, however, as we expected, and only slightly masks the form of even the detailed sculpture of the sponge. It is not nearly so thick and spongy as it is in another species of the same genus which we dredged off the coast of Portugal. The following day we went out in the ship to the sponge ground, with all our appliances. We had had special dredges of great span made at Honkong for such purposes, and we dredged multitudes of "regarderas" and of several other sponges of the same group, some of them of very graceful forms and new to science. Portions of the "regarderas" and of these, were dyed and stained, and placed fresh in osmic acid, chromic acid, and all kinds of agents which might best torture from their substance the secrets of its ultimate structure; and an ample supply of specimens in alcohol for future work was not forgotten. We were introduced at Zebu to M. Lagaspi, who has a very good collection of natural history objects, collected from the neighbouring islands. His collection contains some very interesting sponges of the same group to which *Eupectella* belongs, and he very kindly lent them to us for examination. They required to be looked at, however, with great care. Signor Legaspi gave a good price for anything new in the way of a "regadera" and nearly half his specimens were more or less fictitious, parts of different sponges cunningly compounded together by the fishermen to fetch a higher price. Among them there were some beautiful examples of a sponge described by Mr. Carter under the name of "Meyerina," about 2ft. long, and surpassing in delicacy of structure and elegance of ornament anything in the way of sponges we had yet seen.

While at Zebu we heard a very interesting account of an active volcano on the small island of Camiguin, near the coast of Mindanao, in the wide passage between Mindanao and Bohol. As it was but little out of our way, Captain Thomson determined to visit it, chiefly with a view to ascertain whether the immediate neighbourhood of intense volcanic action had any influence on the temperature or other conditions of the sea-water. On the 24th of January we weighed and left the harbour of Zebu, passing down the channel between Zebu and Bohol. About noon on the following day we were midway between the southern point of Bohol and the high, bold island of Siquijor, the splendid mountain range of Cuernos, in the island of Negros, closing in the view to the westward, the dense forest coming down to the sea, with frequent patches of vegetation. To the east, we could see at a distance of 60 miles the island of Camiguin, its volcano giving out dense volumes of smoke and steam, which were first caught by some local breeze and drifted a little to the northward, and then, rising into the region of the regular monsoon, floated slowly to the southward, like a great gray banner. At the distance we were off, the top of the volcano seemed just on a level with the water, the most prominent part of the island being an older volcanic cone, which rises behind the active cone to a height of upwards of 5,000 feet. We sounded and dredged in 375 fathoms. The trawl brought up a multitude of a very small sea-urchin and, to our great admiration, several specimens of two very fine encrinites. On the morning of the 26th we gradually approached the island, and at noon we were close under the volcano, and a cutter was sent off with officers and naturalists to explore, while the ship went on to an anchorage off the little village of Abajo, where we expected to meet a Spaniard who could give us some information.

The island of Camiguin is about ten miles long and seven in extreme width; it lies about eight miles from the Coast of Mindanao. A chain of high volcanic peaks, somewhat irregular in form, culminates near the centre of the island in a mountain, the height of which is given at 5,338 feet; and a little way inland, just behind the volcano, there is another peak 4,700 feet high. The active volcano forms an irregular cone 1,950 feet in height. It rises right up from the sea, with a slope at most points of upwards of 50 deg. The general colour of the cone is a rich chocolate brown, and the contrast between it and the splendid green of the mountain, nearly of the same form, rising immediately behind it, is very striking. There is an irregular crater near the top, and from this dense masses of steam escape, more prominently it appears at night and in the morning, when the air is cooler and there is more rapid condensation; and here and there pale, blue smoke arises from numerous clefts and fumeroles on the flanks of the mountain. At night all the fissures round the crater and near the top show out red from incandescent matter within. The cone consists almost entirely of a pale gray trachyte, very much like some of the trachytes of the Auvergne district. Much of the mass has been emitted in the form of mud and afterwards consolidated, but there are likewise beds of what appears to be true lava. One lava bed is very distinct near the edge of the water, where there is a low sea-cliff. This youngest of mountains was born on the 1st of May, 1871. For some months before there were violent earthquakes, extending through the neighbouring islands, and felt strongly even as far as Zebu. After the first eruption the earthquakes at once ceased. The accumulation of the mountain has been going on gradually, and apparently with but little violence. At the end of the first four months it was about a third of a mile in diameter and 400 feet high. It is now close on 2,000 feet high, and its base has gradually extended until it has entirely covered the town of Catarman, formerly the largest on the island, with a population of 11,000 inhabitants. Now only a few ruined walls remain. Camiguin was formerly one of the most fertile and prosperous of the smaller islands of the Archipelago. It had a population of 25,000, and produced Manila hemp, sugar, and tobacco of the very first quality. Since the eruption the island is almost desolate, only a few hundred inhabitants remain, most of the houses are in ruins, and the paddy fields and groves of *Musa textilis* are deserted and overgrown with a second jungle. For miles on either side of the volcano in the paths of the two monsoons, the trees are blighted and the vegetation destroyed by the sulphurous exhalations. We took a temperature sounding in 185 fathoms close to the foot of the cone, but the bottom temperature, 57 deg. F., was in no way abnormal.

From Camiguin we proceeded along the west coast of Mindanao to Zamboanga, where we arrived on the 29th. A little party of sportsmen were sent off to camp out in the forest within riding distance of the ship. They have not yet returned but visitors go to them from time to time and they are thoroughly enjoying life in the heart of a most exquisite little bit of scenery, and surrounded by multitudes of monkeys, bats, galeopithecus, and all the strange denizens of the woods of tropical islands.

On leaving Zamboanga, we commence a somewhat trying run of about 2,000 miles nearly parallel with the Equator and only a few degrees to the north of Greenwich island; and thence we take one of the most important sections, through the Caroline and Ladrone groups, to Japan, where we hope to arrive about the second week in April.

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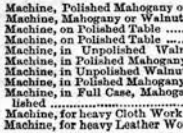

THE following description of Machines always on hand for sale with spare Needles and other Accessories at the Office of the Undersigned.

All Machines warranted. Orders from Up-country promptly executed when accompanied with Remittances or Reference for Payment. Each Machine accompanied with a book of reference. Instruction to purchasers gratis.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Machine, Polished Mahogany or Walnut Table | Rs. | 105 |
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| No. 3 Machine, on Polished Table | ,, | 90 |
| No. 2 Machine, in Unpolished Walnut, Half Case | ,, | 130 |
| No. 2 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | ,, | 135 |
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| No. 1 Machine, in Polished Mahogany or Walnut, do. | ,, | 140 |
| No. 1 Machine, in Full Case, Mahogany or Walnut Polished | ,, | 165 |
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Hand Machines, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, Rs. 105, 95, and 90.

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| Cottons manufactured by the Williamantic Company of New York, also by Coate and Brook, specially adapted for the above Machines in reels of 200 yards, per dozen | ,, | 2 |
| Best Machine Silk, in reels, assorted Colours | ,, | 9 |

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
No. 7, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, OPPOSITE GRAHAM'S BUILDING.

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ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

**BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,**
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

**BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED PILLS.**
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS, HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZINESS, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul, and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

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IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
**FLORIDA WATER,**
THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
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Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and HIPTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 29 near Jumma Musjid, Bombay.

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**ROWLAND AND CO.**
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

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COOLING, REFRESHING AND INVIGORATING
are the effects of
ROWLAND'S KALYDOR

On the face and skin of all exposed to the scorching sun, and suffering from prickly heat, sunburn, freckles, and cutaneous eruptions for which it is a complete cure.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL

Prevents the hair falling off or turning grey, eradicates scurf and dandruff, strengthens weak hair and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO.

Whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests their decay, strengthens the gums and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath.

ROWLAND'S ESSENCE OF TYRE

Produces immediately a perfect change in red or grey hair, whiskers and eyebrows, to a glossy and permanent brown or black, which color neither washing or perspiration will remove. Great care must be taken to ask for Rowland's articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and to see that their signature, A. ROWLAND & SONS, is in RED ink on the wrapper of each, no others being genuine. Sold by all chemists, perfumers, druggists, and at all bazaars throughout India.

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AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

THE EXTENSIVE REPUTATION OF OUR OIL HAVING LED OTHERS TO IMITATE OUR BRANDS AND COPY THE GENERAL STYLE OF OUR PACKAGES IN BRANDING AND PACKING INFERIOR GOODS, WE WOULD CAUTION THE PURCHASERS AND CONSUMERS OF OIL AGAIST SUCH IMITATIONS, AND RECOMMEND THEM TO BE SURE AND SEE THAT THE WORDS

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

ARE STENCILLED ON THE CASES AND STAMPED ON THE HIGH *Screw Tops*. NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT OUR STAMP ON THE SCREW TOP.

*The Devoe Manufacturing Company,*
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
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ESTABLISHED 1751.
**GOLDSMITH'S ALLIANCE, LIMITED,**
(Late A. B. Savory and Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern........... 6s. 2d. per oz.
Ditto ditto Queen's do. ...........6s. 6d. ,,

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

| | | s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 12 Table Spoons | 40 ozs. | at 6 6 | 13 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 ,, | at 6 6 | 8 2 6 |
| 12 Table Forks | 40 ,, | at 6 6 | 13 0 0 |
| 12 Dessert ditto | 25 ,, | at 6 6 | 8 2 6 |
| 2 Gravy Spoons | 12 ,, | at 6 6 | 3 18 0 |
| 1 Soup Ladle | 10 ,, | at 6 6 | 3 5 0 |
| 4 Sauce ditto | 12 ,, | at 7 0 | 4 4 0 |
| 4 Salt Spoons | .. | | 2 4 0 |
| 12 Tea ditto | 14 ,, | at 7 0 | 4 18 0 |
| 1 Pair Sugar Tongs | .. | | 1 5 0 |
| | | | £61 19 0 |

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

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JEWELLERS,
RAMPART ROW.
PRESENTS TO FRIENDS AT HOME.
TRINCHINOPOLY GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY,
CUTTACK SILVER JEWELLERY,
CASHMERE SILVER WORK.
PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
ENGLISH JEWELLERY.

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| Gold Suites | Rs. | 180, 225, 260, 300, 500 |
| Gem ,, | ,, | 200, 250, 300, 350, to 600 |
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| Bracelets Chased Gold | ,, | 70, 80, 85, 90, 100, 125, 200 |
| ,, with Gems | ,, | 100, 120, 150, 200, to 1,000 |
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| Gem ditto | ,, | 60, 80, 90, 100 to 500 |
| Necklets, Flexible Bands | ,, | 100, 120, 150, 180, 200, 250. |

HAMILTON & CO.,
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**THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR MAY, 1875**

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
*With a New Coloured Map.*

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

We would draw particular attention to the important changes, in the Times of the Arrival and Departures of, the G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways Trains from Bombay.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium or Advertisements.

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North-Western Dak Company.
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Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

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| Alexandria | D. Robertson & Co. |
| Bangalore | "Spectator" Office. |
| Bombay | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Calcutta | Wyman & Co. |
| Ceylon (Colombo) | "Ceylon Observer" Office. |
| Egutpoora | Railway Refreshment Rooms. |
| Kurrachee | "Sindian" Press. |
| London | G. Street, 30, Cornhill. |
| Madras | Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices. |
| Matheran | Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel. |
| Ootacamund | "Observer" Office. |
| Poona | Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel. |

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GOVERNMENT SECURITY
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FOR EUROPEAN AND NATIVE LIFE ASSURANCE, ENDOWMENTS, ANNUITIES, AND PENSIONS.

Rates, Features, and Conditions that cannot be obtained from any other Company in India. Particularly favourable for Military men.

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BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

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**SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON**
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

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**THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
ESTABLISHED 1838.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT
CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000; REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
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FIRE INSURANCE.

| | Exclusive of Reserve Fund. |
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| THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | Rs. 10,000,000 |
| THE TRANSATLANTIC (and re-insurance) INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL | ,, 9,000,000 |
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CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
FUNDS INVESTED EXCEED £2,400,000 STERLING.

The "Royal" has never amalgamated with any other Company and the liability of its Shareholders is unlimited.

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Fire Premiums for 1852............................£ 76,925
Do. 1862............................£300,690
Do. 1872............................£816,383

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms, coals on the bunders also covered.

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,602,976 11s.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

| AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY. | FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE. | | FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS. | |
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| | With Profits. | Without Profits. | One year. | Seven years. |
| | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. | Rs. a. |
| 20 | 38 7 | 30 0 | 21 1 | 22 0 |
| 25 | 41 6 | 32 13 | 23 2 | 24 10 |
| 30 | 44 10 | 35 15 | 26 1 | 27 5 |
| 35 | 48 6 | 39 8 | 28 10 | 29 10 |

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said or Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 15th Dec. 1873.

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**QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY**
FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
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In point of security the Queen's Policies are unsurpassed.

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Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

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IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

It will thus be seen that in point of security
QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Company has paid
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

LAWRENCE & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

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*UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.*
THE PATENT
**VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR,**
AND
**UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.**

| *FOR DESTROYING* | *FOR DISINFECTING* |
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| RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c. | HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES. |

*For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.*

*For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.*
*For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.*

PRICE—Rs. 40.

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JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, BROAD WEIR, BRISTOL.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

*A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.*

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

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**BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS,**

Resembles Mother's Milk more closely than any other kind of Food, perfectly fulfilling its object—that of promoting the growth and health of the Child. The Royal Families of England and Russia are supplied with this Food, and the Medical Profession recommend it with the utmost confidence and certainty of success.

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